The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Four Days of Fighting at Beaugency on the Loire.

Retreat of the French Army on Blois and Tours.

Dispatches from King William and Gambetta on the Situation.

PARIS UNDER PRUSSIAN GUNS.

Threatened Occupation of Luxembourg by Prussia.

The Eastern Cloud Again Rising Above the Horizon.

Fourteen Railway Passengers Killed and Twenty Wounded in England.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Situation on the Loire—Retreat of the French on Blois and Tours—Official Accounts from Berlin and Bordeaux.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The French are retreating before Prince FREDERICK CHARLES at Beaugency.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King WILLIAM:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

After four days' fighting around Beaugency, the French retired to Blois and Tours. Their loss was severe. Many deserters came into our lines here and at Rouen. WILLIAM.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 13.—M. GAMBETTA writes to the Government, under date of the 11th: "I have returned to Tours, having left Gen. CHAUZAY yesterday continuing his efforts to successfully defend the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges to see what can be done with the Second Army."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is reported at Bordeaux that Gen. BOURBAKI repulsed the Prussians yesterday. A correspondent with the Army of the Loire on the 10th, says that FREDERICK CHARLES has been repulsed with severe loss for the last three days.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—French dispatches say the Army of the Loire is leading a forlorn hope in its last struggle for France. The Germans claim continued victories.

Paris Under the German Guns—The Bombardment to Begin Dec. 19.—Rumor of a Successful Sortie.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The German batteries command every point of Paris. Notre Dame presents as fair a target as did the Strasbourg Cathedral. The opening of the bombardment is fixed for Dec. 19.

HAVRE, Dec. 12, via LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is rumored that Gen. TROCHU has cut his way through the Prussian lines.

Advices from Within Paris to Dec. 10—No Anxiety on the Score of Food—Balloon Sharpshooters Deserting.

LONDON, Dec. 13—Midnight.—Advices from Paris to the 10th are at hand. The Prussians had sent fictitious messages into the city by carrier-pigeons, which they obtained from a captured balloon. There was no anxiety in regard to provisions. Gen. TROCHU had sent out four Prussian officers to be exchanged, with the expectation that they would inform the besiegers of the favorable moral state of the city. The sharpshooters of Belleville had been disbanded for desertion when placed in the front.

The Movement on Havre—The Citizens Eager for a Fight—A Commercial View of the Emotion.

HAVRE, Dec. 12., via LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Prussians are in force at Bouzeville, sixteen miles from this city. Havre is defended by a large force and 350 guns, manned by marines. The population are eager for a fight. On Saturday 10,000 French troops, who were reconnoitering the enemy, captured ten Uhlans. The Prussians threatening Honfleur have been repelled by the troops from this city, who now occupy Pont l'Eveque.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Shipping Gazette* of today, in an editorial, deplores the resolution of the French to defend Havre, as involving a wanton destruction of property.

Surrender of Pfalsbourg Unconditionally—Bombardment of Montmedy—Reported Fighting at Laon.

LONDON, Dec. 13—3 P. M.—Pfalsbourg, the stronghold in the Vosges, the siege of which was commenced soon after the battle of Woerth, has surrendered unconditionally. The Prussian troops marched into the place today....It is reported from Luxembourg that Montmédy has been bombarded....A rumor has been received of fighting at Laon today.

Rumored French Successes in the North—A German Governor—Arrival Out of a French Steamer.

LILLE, Dec. 13.—It is rumored that La Fère has been retaken by the French troops with 850 prisoners, and supplies of ammunition and provisions. Large masses of troops of all arms, are concentrating here. The Mobiles are armed with new American revolvers.

LONDON, Dec. 13—11 P. M.—It is reported that Gen. VON FABRICE, Saxon Minister of War, has been appointed Governor-General of Northern France by the King of Prussia.

BREST, Dec. 13.—The French steamer *Ville de Paris*, from New-York, arrived today.

LUXEMBOURG.

Immediate Occupation by the Germans Threatened as a Military Necessity—Action of the King of Holland—Feeling in Luxembourg—Indignation at Vienna.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A special dispatch from Brussels to the *Telegraph* says the Germans will immediately occupy Luxembourg as a military necessity. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the Hague credits the statement that the King of Holland in November assigned the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to Prussia. Count VON BISMARCK, in a circular to North German Ambassadors, dated Dec. 3, grounds his disregard for the neutrality of Luxembourg on the facts that the Grand Duchy had forbidden the transit of wounded Germans through its territory; had suffered the revictualing of Thionville, and had omitted to stop French fugitives.

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 13.—The Patriotic Committee today, voted to protest against the Prussian charge of a violation of neutrality, and denying that there is any popular desire for a change of allegiance.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—All the journals denounce the course of Prussia toward Luxembourg as arrogant. The *Tages Presse* implores the Powers which guaranteed the neutrality of Luxembourg to rise and repress the insolence which makes all treaties valueless.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Eastern Question—Concentration of Russian Troops on the Turkish Frontier—Further Russian Demands—The Italian Capital.

LONDON, Dec. 13—4 P. M.—The Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier. The Eastern question is again agitated. The Russian Minister to Constantinople is asking further annulments of the Paris Treaty. England is taking precautionary means to guard against surprise.

FLORENCE, Dec. 13.—The Committee of the Italian Parliament on the bill for the transfer of the capital to Rome have reported a recommendation that the removal be made before the 1st of April, 1871.

Another Shocking Railroad Accident in England—Fourteen Persons Killed—Business and the Holidays—No Forgiveness for Fenians in Ireland—Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A terrible accident occurred last evening on the North Midland Railway, near the town of Barnsley, by which fourteen persons were killed and twenty wounded....Business is at a stand-still, in consequence of the approach of the holidays....Commodore ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, is to be entertained at a dinner by the corporation of Brighton on the 4th of January.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland declines to receive deputations soliciting pardon for Fenian convicts, on the ground that no good result is possible.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The crew of the brig *Bessie*, lost on the voyage from Baltimore to Falmouth, were saved and landed at Penzance. The bark *Ada Gray*, from New-York, at Falmouth, was compelled to throw overboard 425 bags of cargo during a storm at sea. The *Escocsa*, from Manila, bound to San Francisco, put into Shanghai recently, seriously damaged in her rigging. The navigation of the Elbe is impeded by ice.

Opening of the Baden Chambers—The New Dignity Conferred on the King of Prussia.

CARLSRUHE, Dec. 13.—The Baden Chambers were opened today with an address by the Grand Duke, who said he hoped that with new reforms Germany might obtain the embodiment of national unity now symbolized by the dignity conferred on the King of Prussia. The sanction of the Chambers was asked for the provisional laws and financial measures rendered necessary by the war. The speech concludes with the hope that further burdens may be avoided by the early conclusion of a durable peace.

Complimentary Dinner to the Wool Manufacturers' Association by Commission Merchants of New-York—Protection Doctrines Inculcated.

The Wool Manufacturers' Association was feasted last evening in right royal style at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, by commission merchants of New-York. The sentiments of those present were strongly opposed to free trade doctrines, and the star of protection was indisputably in the ascendant. Hon. C. E. MUDGE, Boston, presided, and was surrounded by the following gentlemen: John A. Griswold, Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper, Le Grand B. Cannon, John L. Hays, Theodore Pomeroy, H. W. Bellows, Henry C. Carey, Alexander Shaler, W. Elder, Wiley Edmonds, H. B. Claflin, W. E. Dodge, and Capt. F. H. Stott. Over three hundred others sat down to dinner.

Hon. C. E. MUDGE, President, proposed the first toast of the evening, "The President of the United States," which was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

The second toast was, "American Industry—To foster and develop it is one of the highest duties of American statesmen," to which Hon. HORACE GREELEY responded. The speech comprised the usual arguments in favor of protection. No man, he said, in the golden age of the Republic doubted that the protection of the trade of the country was one of the first duties of the Government. They have fallen on different days, and find far different ideas enunciated. The speaker, at some length and with great earnestness, argued in favor of protection, contending that the morality of a country and protection to home industry were closely knit together. If this country, he continued, were blotted out of existence, the world could afford to pay billions of dollars for the benefits America has conferred upon it—benefits which never would have been bestowed but for the encouragement given to home industry. He then spoke of the incitement to discovery produced by the high price given for labor, and concluded by saying that although he loved all countries, he loved his own most, and that he did not believe the time would ever come when her home industry would not need protection.

The third toast was "The great iron interest of the country," responded to by Mr. JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

The fourth toast, "The National Association of Wool Manufacturers," to which Mr. JOHN L. HAYES responded.

In proposing the fifth toast, "Protection—the true and only possible way to American free trade," Mr. MUDGE delivered a very lengthened speech, in which he severely criticised the doctrine of free trade, and concluded by expressing his belief that protection would be maintained by the majority of American voters.

The next toast was "The connection between the moral and commercial prosperity of communities," to which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS made a very able and eloquent response, showing how the prosperity and happiness of the country depended on the union of labor, education and religion.

The seventh toast was "The City of New-York," to which PETER COOPER responded, and the eighth toast, "The Congress of the United States," was responded to by WM. E. DODGE. Other toasts followed, and the happy gathering did not separate till after midnight.

Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the Association, and regret for not being able to be present, were received from Vice-President Colfax, Gov. Fenton, E. B. Bigelow, Hon. John Shearman, Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Hon. C. A. Delano, Hon. Justin S. Morrell, Hon. Roscoe Conklin, Hon. Samuel Hooper, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and H. L. Dawes.

Serenade to Mlle. Aimee at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Parisian cantatrice, Mlle. AIMEE, who arrived here yesterday morning on board the steamship *Batavia*, received a magnificent serenade at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night. Shortly after 11 o'clock the band of the Grand Opera-house, under the leadership of CARLO PATTI, appeared on the scene, and began the serenade. In a short time an immense crowd collected. Mlle. AIMEE appeared on the balcony and was enthusiastically cheered, a compliment which she gracefully acknowledged. A number of well-known actors and actresses were among those who formed her acquaintance during the serenade.

Served Him Right—A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

An exciting and highly-interesting incident occurred in a Broadway stage last evening, which is but a sample of many others of a similar nature that frequently happen, but seldom are pictured in print, partly because the parties concerned shrink from such publicity, and partly because for a lack of prompt and energetic action the culprit escapes. Mr. BENJAMIN HANMORE, of Philadelphia, while proceeding along Broadway in an omnibus crowded with its dozen passengers, noticed a tall, lank specimen of humanity, of the male species, dressed in a dark suit of a clerical cut, sitting on the opposite seat between two ladies whose dresses partly draped his nether limbs. Once or twice Mr. HANMORE noticed a strange, timid look and an uneasy change of position by the ladies, and feigning to gaze out of the window, he watched and saw the sober-looking scoundrel moving his feet against another lady, and placing one hand behind the seat. Suddenly one of the ladies turned, and the other arose and said: "This fellow is insulting; he has had his hand on my waist." "Yes, I have been watching the —— rascal," exclaimed Mr. HANMORE, seizing the man by the throat. It was in vain that the wretch pleaded that the ladies were mistaken. He was soundly belabored, and propelled out of the stage headlong with an assortment of gent's boots charging his flank and rear. One gentleman sprang out and again collared him, insisting that he should be given in charge of a policeman, and the driver proffered his whip to flog him, but the ladies' entreaties not to involve them in a disagreeable Police-court's news-item affair prevailed, and the miserable puppy was allowed to escape. This is by no means an unusual offense. It is a common event for ladies to complain of such experience, and there is no help for it unless they speak out promptly. Any gentleman within hearing will not fail to respond, and punish the rascality on the spot. Women never should be silent under such circumstances.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Two Men Instantly Killed by a Premature Blast—Several Others Badly Injured.

An appalling accident, by which two men were instantly killed, three others are supposed to be lost, and four others were seriously injured, occurred about 5 o'clock last evening at Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, by a premature explosion of a blast. A large number of men have been engaged for some time past in cutting through the new Boulevard, at the point stated, where the rocky character of the ground has compelled them to eat their way by means of blasting-powder. They were engaged as usual, last evening, the labors of the day being about concluded, as darkness had already set in, and two men were stamping down a charge of powder, in the usual way for the last powder, when suddenly, without the warning of a moment, the charge exploded, throwing huge masses of rock in all directions. The scene that ensued was terrible beyond description. A pall of smoke rested for a moment over the spot, from which issued piercing cries of agony, and when it lifted, the extent of the calamity could hardly be discerned in the gathering darkness.

Many of those near at hand had miraculously escaped unhurt and went instantly to the assistance of their prostrate comrades. PATRICK SMITH and RICHARD KNOX were found to be dead. DENNIS FLANNERY, REUBEN PEFFORT, JOHN DARCY and PATRICK GOLDEN, were terribly mangled but yet alive, and were borne to a house in the vicinity where they boarded, and were there attended by Police Surgeon ELY, who found their hurts to be serious but not necessarily fatal, and by his direction they were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where they could receive much better attention. The dead men were removed to the Thirty-second Precinct Station-house, where the bodies remain to await an investigation by the Coroner.

A further examination showed that three men, whose names are not known, who were near the blast at the moment of the explosion, were missing, and it is supposed that they are buried under the masses of rock displaced and thrown up by the explosion. It was certain, if this was the case, that they were already dead, and owing to the difficulty of working in the dark and the terror inspired in the laborers by the catastrophe, the search among *debris* the was postponed until this morning. It is hoped, however, that the men who are missing were not struck by any of the flying missiles, and flying from the terrible spot, like all the others who were uninjured, did not, like them, return.

The catastrophe naturally created the wildest excitement in the neighborhood, which is somewhat densely populated by laborers employed on the Boulevards and their families. The Police of the Thirty-second Precinct were speedily at the spot, and it required the most strenuous exertions of the entire force to restore tranquillity. Nothing has yet been learned of the immediate cause of the explosion, and all the facts of the disaster can only be ascertained by the inquest to be held upon the victims. The blast is stated to have been a "sand blast."

The men had tamped a hole fourteen feet deep, and having nearly filled it with powder, had covered the powder with clay and sand, which was being rammed down in the usual way when the explosion occurred.

The wounded men were visited at an early hour this morning at Bellevue Hospital, when they were found in such condition that they were able to give an intelligent account of the disaster so far as they knew the facts, but it does not differ in any material point from the narrative already given. They State that the three men who are missing were strangers to the others, as they had been working with them only a day, which accounts for their names not being known. PEFFORT is in a precarious condition, as his spine is injured, but the hurts of the others are not considered dangerous. GOLDEN, however, has lost both eyes and received a severe scalp wound. These men believe that the tamping-iron, happening to come suddenly in contact with the rock, struck fire, and thus ignited the powder.

Doing Business on False Pretenses.

GEO. CAFFA, a young man of respectable appearance, was arrested on Tuesday night by Roundsman BARRETT, of the Tombs Court Squad, by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of false pretenses. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. OLIVER S. CARTER, of No. 106 Water-street, made an affidavit, stating that on the 12th of September last the accused called upon him, and represented himself as a merchant doing business in Pearl-street, and that he was "making money right along." CAFFA expressed a desire to make extensive purchases of tea from the firm of Mr. CARTER, as he could make ready sale therefor through his father, who was in active business in the South. Believing the representations made by CAFFA, the complainant had consented to sell him goods on reasonable terms of credit, and in fact delivered $5,000 worth of tea to the prisoner in accordance with the agreement made. Quite recently Mr. CARTER discovered that 1,100 cases of tea had been shipped to Chicago instead of down South, and further investigation resulted in ascertaining that a brother of the accused had received the tea and sold it on seven, nine and twelve months' credit, selling the notes for cash in order to realize upon the operation. CAFFA's good business in Pearl-street turned out to be a sham, and all of his several representations proved to be entirely false and fraudulent. The Magistrate decided to hold CAFFA for examination, and remanded him to the prison. His counsel then made a desperate effort to secure his release on bail, and probably would have succeeded had not MICHAEL F. POWERS, of No. 112 Water-street, suddenly appeared in Court at that juncture, and offered a new complaint against CAFFA, who, he stated, had obtained $965 worth of tea, on the 16th ult., under somewhat similar circumstances, and the prisoner was held on that charge also. There are probably more complaints yet to be offered, as it is understood that the prisoner has been doing an extensive business on his false representations.

Fifty-Third-Street Baptist Church Dedication—Memorial Services Yesterday.

A few years ago a little Baptist congregation in Twenty-second-street, designing to move up town purchased three lots on Fifty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, and paid $8,250 for them. They united with another feeble congregation and built a little chapel or basement for the future church at a cost of $13,000. They then set about completing their church edifice, purchasing very cheaply from TIFFANY & Co. the granite composing the old church of the Puritans which stood on Union-square. The sale of the old church building in Twenty-second-street realized $13,000, and the members have, since 1864, subscribed $30,000 to a building fund, with which, and the help of a floating debt of $17,000, and a mortgage of $35,000, they have built a fine handsome church, neatly but not gorgeously furnished and appointed, at a cost of $95,000. The lots have increased in value since 1864, $21,750. The church is very cheerful and pleasant. The walls and ceilings are white, and the seats and galleries are finished in black-walnut, with red cushions and carpets. Two large reflectors in the ceiling light the centre of the church, while ordinary gas lamps are set round the walls beneath the galleries and at the pulpit, over which rises a beautiful canopy in variegated real and imitation marble. Behind the pulpit, and running the whole length of the platform, an open baptismal font in marble is built, at either side of which are dressing-rooms for male and female subjects. The pulpit rests on a spring, and by an ingenious movement can be lowered to a level with the platform, so that an unobstructed view of the baptismal service can be had from any part of the house. This is a new and very excellent feature in Baptist churches.

Yesterday the Church and its friends met to hold memorial services preparatory to the dedication of the church edifice, which is to take place on Sunday next. A prayer-meeting of one hour's duration was begun at 2 P. M., and at 3 o'clock devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Drs. HODGE and HUTCHINS and Rev. FRED. EVANS, after which Rev. Dr. HISCOX, who presided, delivered a congratulatory address. Other addresses were also delivered by Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, of the New-England Congregational Church; Rev. A. J. F. BEHRENDS, of Yonkers, and Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Fifty-third-street Presbyterian Church. Mr. RICHARDSON talked about the importance of churches, and of religion or of religious education, to the prosperity of a State or nation. This, he said, has given New-England her pre-eminence, and Massachusetts alone could today from her wealth give every human being on the face of the earth $1 25. Mr. BEHRENDS spoke chiefly in regard to Church debts. Besides the money debt, which he considered the smallest, the Church owes to mankind a debt of an honest Gospel, a true and right Gospel and a symmetrical Gospel. These points he elaborated and illustrated in detail, and in doing so took occasion to deprecate sham religion and sham Christianity in this truth-loving age. God, he said, had no such mission for his Church on earth as to have one denomination preach baptism, another predestination, and a third apostolic succession. He designed His Church to preach all the doctrines of the Gospel and rear up symmetrical and polished souls for His Kingdom.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

Serious Disturbances in the Province of Honan—A Recent Statement by a British Official Contradicted.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Private advices from Tien-tsin to Nov. 28 contradict the report of Secretary WADE, and represent that serious disturbances have occurred in the Province of Honan.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Siege of Montevideo—The Inhabitants on the Verge of Starvation.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Advices from Montevideo to the 15th of November are to the effect that the siege causes a scarcity of food almost amounting to famine.

THE WEST INDIES.

Progress of the Cuban Revolution—More Summary Executions by the Spaniards—An Underwriters' Suit in Jamaica—The Cable.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Dec. 14.—Advices received from Havana state that Gen. ZEA had arrived from Puerto Principe, and reports the revolution is fast drawing to a close. He doubts whether it will last two months longer. AURECOCHEA, the chief of the insurgents' Staff in the Eastern Department, while attempting to revolutionize the Holguin District, was captured and executed. CEPEDA, the insurgent Superintendent of Finance of the Cinco Villas, was also captured and executed.

JAMAICA.

Advices from Jamaica dated the 10th inst. report the arrival of the Southampton steamer. The Government contemplates the erection of a dock at Kingston, and taking the shipping to contribute to the outlay. The agent of the New-Orleans underwriters has seized £1,700 proceeds and 1,200 bags of coffee, sold from the wreck of the *Emma Sophia*, in consequence of the Captain having engaged to pay NUNES BROTHERS seventy-five per cent. for salvage. The underwriters offered thirty-five per cent, which was refused. Hence an action for £5,000, the trial of which has been set down in the Admiralty Court for the 17th inst.

THE WEST INDIA CABLE.

Advices from St. Thomas, dated the 7th inst., state, that on that day the ships composing the expedition of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT had started to lay the cable to Porto Rico.

FIRES.

Half the Business Part of an Indiana Town Burned—Loss $250,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—A fire occurred at Kentland, Ind., this morning, which destroyed half the business part of the town. The loss is estimated at $250,000. Kent's store-room with a large amount of merchandise, Nichol's Hotel, Chesebrough's store, Noble & Gally, jewelry; Cunningham, groceries; Pryan, groceries; Park, groceries and hotel; Smith, drug-store; Ross, dry goods and merchant tailors; Poole & Bros., hardware; Day & Williams, stove-store; the office of the *Gazette*, and the Post-office, were all destroyed.

A Block of Buildings in Marshall, Texas, Burned—Loss $100,000.

MARSHALL, Texas, Dec. 14.—The block of buildings on the east side of the public square, except the market-house and telegraph office, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $15,000. The loss will fall principally upon G. M. Taylor, W. H. Poland, Johnson & Co., Poland, Head & Johnson, O. J. Taylor, C. Knight & Co., A. Cohen, J. H. Starr and A. Runick.

THE WEST.

Arrest of a Notorious Counterfeiter—Important Information Obtained—A St. Louis Physician Called to a New-York Professorship.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—PETER MCCARTNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from Cincinnati some days ago, and arrested opposite this city and taken to Springfield, Ill., was released, yesterday, on $15,000 bail. It is understood that he was bailed by officers of the United States secret service, in consideration of disclosing the hiding-place of a large amount of plates and material used in counterfeiting, and giving information that will lead to the arrest of his accomplices....WM. TODD HELMUTH, one of the most prominent homeopathic physicians of this city, has been called to a Professorship of operative surgery in the New-York Homopathic Medical College, which is associated with the Hahnemann Hospital in that city. Last night his friends gave him a farewell banquet, at which a full and very costly dinner service of solid silver was presented to him. Many prominent citizens were present, and the affair was of unusual brilliancy and full of enjoyment.

THE SOUTH.

Impeachment of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina—Passage of the Resolution in the House—The Richmond Municipal Election—Nashville Minus Salt—Murder by Masked Men.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 14.—A resolution impeaching Gov. HOLDEN of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, was reported today by the Judiciary Committee, and passed the House by a vote of 60 to 43. There was a long and interesting debate prior to the passage of the resolution. To-morrow a committee of two will be appointed to inform the Senate of the action of the House, and also a committee of seven to draft the articles of impeachment and to conduct the trial before the Senate, under a statutory law passed by the last Republican Legislature. The Governor will be suspended from his executive functions as soon as he is arraigned before the Senate. Chief-Justice PEARSON will preside at the impeachment trial.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14.—The recent municipal election, carried by the Conservatives, was taken before United States Judge UNDERWOOD, this morning, by the Republicans for revision, under the new Congressional laws. Judge UNDERWOOD declined to commence the case, leaving it to await Judge BOND's arrival.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Not a barrel of salt can be found in Nashville for sale....R. C. BLICHFIELD, who for some years has been introducing Scandinavian and other European emigrants into the Southern States, is here, with a view to further his enterprise, and will address an emigration meeting on Friday night....The State Teachers' Educational Association meets here to-morrow, when Dr. SEARS, the agent of the Peabody fund, will be present.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—Three masked men went last night to the residence of DABNEY KINNELL, four miles from Nashville, and demanded his money. KINNELL struck one of them, and was shot dead. A little son of Mr. KINNELL's, who was present, says the maskers were white men ....The store and residence of JOHN KILCOEN was burned this morning. The family barely escaped in their night clothes. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Tennessee Delinquent Railroads—A Bill in Chancery for the Sale to be Filed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14.—The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to effect the sale of the delinquent railroads in Tennessee, submitted their report today. The report urges the immediate filing of a bill in the Chancery Court, at Nashville, against all the delinquents, that said Court have exclusive jurisdiction of all matters in dispute, and that the sale of all the delinquent roads be in one, two and three years time—twenty-five per cent. to be paid in hand. A bill in conformity with the report was also submitted and passed the first reading in the Senate. It is believed the bill will pass both Houses without material modification. The Commissioners are R. J. MCKINNEY, ARCHIBALD WRIGHT and T. B. FOGG, the two former being Ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Controller.

The New-Orleans Customs Frauds—Rearrest of Perry Fuller and Thompson Ordered.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—The *Picayune* of today states that Judge DURELL has ordered the rearrest of PERRY FULLER and WADDY THOMPSON for custom-house frauds. THOMPSON's bond is reported to have been stolen from Commissioner FULLER. It was vouched for by Senators ROSS and MCDONALD. Neither FULLER nor THOMPSON appeared when called for trial by the Marshal.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—An angry controversy, which resulted in blows, occurred on 'Change today between Capt. HAMILTON, of the firm of JOHN J. ROE & Co., pork-packers, and Mr. ALEXANDER, of the commission-house of ALEXANDER & CRAMER. The combatants were separated before much harm was done.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 14.—The Board of Officers of the Chamber of Commerce have decided to discontinue, after New Year's, the compilation of daily market reports for the City Press.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—CHARLES W. LINN, of Oxford, was put on trial today, before the Supreme Judicial Court, for the murder of an infant—the illegitimate child of one SARAH F. LADD.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	29.94	10	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.53	19	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.48	24	W.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	30.62	17	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.47	32	N.E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.36	60	N.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.20	23	N.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.57	30	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.40	49	N.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.49	33	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Montgomery	30.30	45	N.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.42	30	N.E.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.28	11	W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.15	21	N.W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.16	34	N.W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Snow.
Lake City	30.29	49	N.	9	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga.	30.55	58	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	....	....	....	....	....	No report.	....
Pittsburg	30.22	30	N.W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Snow.
Buffalo	29.90	22	W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.91	30	N.W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Snow.
Oswego	29.78	22	N.W.	45	10.00	High wind.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.04	23	N.W.	35	6.00	High wind.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.77	33	W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Clear.
Boston	29.62	36	N.E.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.

Grand Fair and Festival at the Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Corner of Second-avenue.

In 1860 a Methodist church was opened at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue. Four years ago it numbered fifty-seven members, and at present the respected pastor, Rev. W. E. STEELE, can count 450 in his congregation. Few churches of any denomination can boast of such rapid progress within so short a period, and few can point to a pastor so beloved and respected by his flock as Rev. Mr. STEELE. He found the church too small for his rapidly increasing congregation, and with the aid of its friends he has considerably enlarged the old building, at a cost of $12,000. The Fair now in progress has been got up by the lady members for the sole purpose of raising sufficient funds to refurnish the church, and we are glad to say that they appear to have succeeded in their laudable undertaking. The Fair was opened on Tuesday and will continue until Friday evening next. It is worthy of notice in two respects—raffling and games of chances are not permitted, and all goods are sold at their real value, most of the articles having been presented by the church members. The Fair is, in fact, a protest against the system prevailing in all charitable bazaars hitherto held in this City. The lady members wish to raise a certain sum of money, but they like to do so in a bona fide manner, and to give value for it. The Fair has been well attended each evening, the various tables are fully furnished with a supply of useful and fancy articles, and they are presided over by charming young ladies, anxious to please those who may favor them with a call. To those who are charitably inclined, and to those who are not, we can recommend this bazaar to favorable notice, as they will receive full value for their investments.

The department of "valuable relics" will repay a visit. Here will be seen a copy of a Bible printed in London in 1598, a life of Christ published in 1649, several treatises of JACOB BEHM printed in 1661, an original letter written by Rev. JOHN WESLEY in 1789, a willow cane, which grew on the banks of the Jordan; a musical-box of olive-wood, from the Mount of Olives; a piece of a tree which grew in the church-yard of Smyrna, close to the foundation of the church in which the Apostle John preached, and numerous other articles. The Fair will positively close on Friday evening, and those who are desirous of examining these valuable relics should not lose this opportunity.

A Five Points Incident—Indigent Old Age.

Mr. E. M. SHULTZ, the missionary of the Five Points House of Industry, in his visits to the destitute poor of the Five Points, frequently meets with incidents interesting from their singularity. One of these incidents was called to the attention of the TIMES yesterday. It was that of an Irishwoman, who had reached the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. The family, of which she is the female progenitor, has been for some time under the care of the House of Industry, the authorities of that charity having been, through Mr. SHULTZ, supplying their wants with bread, cocoa, &c., for some time past. The old woman was found by the missionary lying huddled up in a corner on a pallet, in a small and dark-looking room in the miserable and dilapidated tenement at No. 52 Mulberry-street. Though pitiably weak and decrepit, she showed more signs of health and well-preserved faculties than it would be supposed could exist in one so stricken in years. Her son, a lad of fifty-seven, and the youngest of sixteen children, living and dead, and a grand-daughter forty-three years old, were members of the family.

The spectacle of the old woman, once happy in the elasticity and buoyancy of youth, doomed in her extreme age to live in want and squalor, could not fail to excite the deepest commiseration. The old woman was, yesterday, removed to the Almshouse, and her grand-daughter was furnished with employment at the House of Industry. The son is strong enough to earn a livelihood for himself at day's labor. Another poor family, whose story is invested with some interest, living in the same house, has been temporarily relieved by Mr. SHULTZ.

"Why I Want to Vote"—Mrs. Eleanor Kirk's Lecture at Newark Last Evening.

Mrs. AMES ("Eleanor Kirk,") whose literary works have been well known and appreciated for several years past, made her *début* as a lecturer, before an intelligent audience, at Library Hall, Newark, last evening. Her theme was woman suffrage, which she treated from the standpoint of the drunkard's wife. In the course of her remarks the benefits which she imagined would result from the establishment of "woman suffrage" were shown not by dry reasoning or reckless assertion, but were presented to the audience through the medium of pathetic anecdotes and striking illustrations. Mrs. AMES' manner of delivery was well-adapted to the theme which she was discussing, being at times earnest and impassioned, and governed throughout by a proper regard to the rules of elocution—too often little regarded by occupants of the rostrum. The audience, from the opening of her address to its last syllable, were wrapt in attention, frequently applauding its epigramatic criticisms of the vices and follies of the married in America.

WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Bill Before the House—Opposition from Different Quarters—The Fourteenth Amendment and the Indians—Gen. Pleasonton's Appointment—Grand Exhibition in 1876—Assessment of Government Employes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The question of amnesty now before the House does not give promise of a favorable result. Gen. BUTLER's bill, which was under discussion today, meets with serious opposition on all hands. The Democrats oppose it because it does not go far enough, as they want amnesty to be universal; many Republicans oppose it because it goes too far. Others oppose any amnesty at present, believing that the political condition of the country does not warrant it, and being unwilling to extend it piecemeal, they prefer to postpone it altogether for the present. The opinion among Republican members of Congress is very much divided, as is indicated by the debates in the caucusses last night and to-night. The discussion in the House today on Gen. BUTLER's bill, was confined to his own speech in favor of it, and to those of Messrs. BECK and POTTER against it. Mr. BECK's argument was a very forcible one from a Democratic stand-point, and probably expresses the almost unanimous view of that party on the pending bill.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The first Appropriation bill of the session, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, was reported by Mr. DAWES today, and made the special order for next Tuesday.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Senator CARPENTER today made a very able report from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the question submitted in the Senate resolution of April 7 last, as to the effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution upon the political status of the Indian tribes, and whether thereby treaties heretofore existing between the United States and various Indian tribes are not annulled. The report, in a very full and complete argument, takes the ground that the confederated tribes of Indians—who maintain tribal relations and recognize their chiefs as supreme authority—do not come within the purview of the Constitution as persons over whom the Government is exercising jurisdiction. A strong array of precedents is cited, and the opinion is expressed that the treaties made prior to the adoption of the amendment are valid and of binding effect.

GEN. PLEASONTON'S APPOINTMENT.

There is considerable speculation afloat here as to whether Gen. PLEASONTON's nomination has not a political significance or bearing on New-York Republican harmony. There is excellent reason for saying that it has no significance beyond the fact that Gen. PLEASONTON is one of the most unobjectionable men that could have been selected from that State. The President regards the position as so closely resembling, in its relations and responsibilities that of a Cabinet officer, that he adhered to a course in making this appointment similar to that which he pursued in selecting his Cabinet.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

Mr. MORRELL, from the House Committee on Manufactures, reported today the bill for holding the Centennial Industrial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. He advocated it in a brief speech, as also did Mr. MYERS. Mr. ALLISON opposed the number of Commissioners, as being too great, and Mr. CLEVELAND opposed the idea of any aid from the Government. The bill will probably pass with material amendments.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Among the distinguished arrivals since yesterday are Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and Senator WARNER, of Alabama, the latter of whom is just up from his Senatorial fight. The attorneys of the Pacific railroad companies are here, waiting eagerly for the opinion of the Attorney-General on the interest question.

SECURING EFFICIENT SEAMEN.

The Senate succeeded in passing but one bill today, a bill to secure efficient seamen for the naval service, brought forward by Mr. DRAKE.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Some time was spent in discussing the bill introduced a few days since by the same Senator, which proposes to abstract one-tenth of one per cent. from Government employes' salaries for a general relief fund. Opposition arose from several sources. Mr. WILSON's bill to prevent political assessments was sought to be tacked on as a proviso, and the whole subject was postponed.

PAYMENT OF WAR CLAIMS.

The first bill in order, when the calendar was taken up under the recent rule, was a Relief bill involving the old dispute about what class of war claims should be paid. Without coming to a vote on it, the Senate went into Executive Session, and referred the nominations that have been accumulating to appropriate Committees, and then adjourned.

THE COLORED MEMBER.

Mr. RAINEY, the colored Representative from South Carolina, was on the floor of the Senate a short time today, and was introduced to Mr. SUMNER by Senator SAWYER.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Senate today concurred in the House resolution fixing the adjournment for the holidays. Congress will therefore take a recess on Thursday, the 22d inst., till Wednesday, Jan. 4.

SHIP-CANAL AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Senator HARRIS obtained the passage of a resolution today directing the Committee on Commerce to report upon the feasibility of constructing a ship-canal, free to all commerce, connecting New-Orleans with navigable waters of the Gulf. He stated that a canal six miles long would connect the Mississippi with water from twenty to twenty-five feet deep.

MR. FORNEY AND THE CABINET.

Senator CATTELL's withdrawal from the contest for a re-election, sets afloat a new batch of old stories about a Cabinet place for Col. FORNEY. The truth may as well be told in order that the public may know how much credence to place in these reports, which it is the purpose of some of Mr. FORNEY's friends to circulate whenever opportunity offers. These reports serve to keep Mr. FORNEY's name in the foreground in anticipation of any important vacancy that may occur. If a vacancy should occur in the Cabinet, Mr. FORNEY may or may not be called to it, but as for making a place for him, that is quite a different affair.

ACTION OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee on Finance met today, and spent some time in considering coinage and mint bills. No reports were decided on. The Judiciary Committee had under consideration the admission of the Georgia Senators, but came to no conclusion. This matter is likely to be productive of a long debate when it is brought up again.

EXECUTIVE SESSION IN THE SENATE.

In Executive session the Senate received the naturalization treaty with Austria negotiated by Hon. JOHN JAY, Minister at Vienna. The treaty is similar in its provisions to the treaty with Prussia on the same subject. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: George E. Haslé, to be Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss.; John C. Austin, to be Receiver at Dardanelle, Ark.; William M. Boles, to be Register at Dardanelle, Ark.; C. T. Brown, to be Surveyor-General for Minnesota; A. H. Sanders, to be Register at Helena, Montana; John E. Tappan, to be Indian Agent at Fort Berthold.

To be Postmasters.—W. Carswell, at Herkimer, N. Y.; J. Corliss, at Red Bank, N. J.; J. Moore, at Ogden, Utah; L. Sashway, at Chippewa Falls, Wis.; William A. Bugh, at Berlin, Wis.; John Parsons, at Black River Falls, Wis.; A. P. Hotchkiss, at West Eau Claire, Wis.

APPOINTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS JUDGE.

The Massachusetts Congressional delegation, with the exception of Mr. SUMNER, today recommended the nomination of DAVID H. MASON as Judge of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts, in place of GEO. S. HILLARD, whose term will soon expire. Mr. SUMNER protested against this nomination, and presented as his candidate the name of EDWARD L. PIERCE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONGRESSMAN BOWEN'S CASE.

This morning, a bench-warrant having been placed in the hands of the Marshal for the arrest of Hon. C. C. BOWEN, of South Carolina, who had been indicted for bigamy in the Criminal Court, G. W. PHILLIPS, Deputy Marshal, proceeded to his residence and served the warrant. BOWEN stated it was his intention to appear before Judge CARTER today, but he would proceed with the Marshal. Before 10 o'clock Mr. BOWEN was at the City Hall, with his counsel, Mr. R. J. MERRICK, and several gentlemen as securities, and on arrival of Judge CARTER appeared before him. After a consultation, in which Mr. BOWEN stated he wished that as early a day as possible be appointed for his trial, the amount of bail was fixed at $5,000 for his appearance at the present session.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Treasurer SPINNER has written stating that officers of the national banks designated as depositories, are considered officers of the Treasury and are under Treasury regulations, and by which all officers of the Departments are required, whenever any spurious note purporting to have been issued by the United States shall be offered to any such officer, to stamp thereon the word counterfeit. It has also been decided that before the draft on the back of a duplicate Post-office warrant will be signed by the Treasurer or his assistant, the payee thereof, or party at interest, shall give a bond of two sureties for double the amount of the warrant, in the form furnished by the Department, indemnifying the United States against the risk of loss from the payment of the original warrant.

THE INDIANS.

Are They Citizens—Effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution—Report from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary—Indians Still to be Regarded as Self-Governing Nations—Working of the New Indian Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary today, through Senator CARPENTER, made a report on the resolution adopted in April last, instructing them to inquire into and report the effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution upon the Indian tribes of the country, and whether, by the provision thereof, the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether, thereby, the various treaties heretofore existing between the United States and the various Indian tribes are not annulled.

THE REPORT.

The Committee say, in their opinion, the Fourteenth Amendment has no effect whatever upon the status of Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, and does not annul the treaties previously made. The Committee quote so much of the amendment as is material to the question, and argue at length to show the legislation of Congress is based upon the same view which they present of the relations which exist between the Government and the Indian tribes, making it plain that Congress has uniformly respected the right of the Indians to govern themselves. Instances of the principle are cited, and the Committee say that, from a perusal of these statutes, it is manifest that Congress has never regarded the Indian tribes as subject to the municipal jurisdiction of the United States. On the contrary, they have been treated uniformly as nations, and in that character have been held responsible for the crimes and outrages committed by their members even outside of their territorial limits. And, inasmuch as the Constitution treats the Indian tribes as belonging to the rank of nations, and capable of making treaties, it is evident that any act of Congress which should assume to treat the members of a tribe as subject to the municipal jurisdiction of the United States, would be unconstitutional and void. In the opinion of the Committee, the Constitution and the Treaties' act of Congress, and the judicial decisions referred to, all speak the same language upon this subject, and all point to the conclusion that the Indians in their tribal condition have never been subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in the sense in which the term "jurisdiction" is employed in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The Government has asserted a political supremacy over the Indians, and the treaties and laws uphold these tribes as domestic and independent nations, separated from the States of the Union, within whose limits they are located, and exempt from the operation of State laws, and not otherwise subject to the control of the United States than is consistent with their character as separate political communities or States. Their right of self-government, and to administer justice among themselves, after their own fashion, even to the extent of inflicting the death penalty, has never been questioned, and while the United States have provided by law for the punishment of crimes committed by Indians straggling from their tribes and crimes committed by Indians upon the whites lawfully within the reservation, the Government has carefully abstained from attempting to regulate their domestic affairs, and from the punishment of crimes committed by one Indian against another in the Indian country, whenever we have dealt with them, it has been in their collective capacity as a tribe, and not with their individual members, except when such members were separated from the tribe to which they belonged, and then we have asserted such jurisdiction as every nation exercises where the subject of another independent sovereign nation enters its territory and violates its laws.

STATUS OF SLAVES OF INDIANS.

During the war slavery had been abolished, and the former slaves had become citizens of the United States, consequently, in determining the basis of representation in the Fourteenth Amendment, the clause "three-fifths of all other persons" is wholly omitted, but the clause "excluding Indians not taxed" is retained. The inference is irresistible that the amendment was intended to recognize the change in the status of the former slaves which had been effected during the war, while it recognizes no change in the status of the Indians. The Indians were excluded because they were not citizens.

INDIANS NOT CITIZENS.

For these reasons, the Committee do not hesitate to say that the Indian tribes within the limit of the United States and the individual members of the several tribes, while they adhere to and form a part of the tribes to which they belong, are not, within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and, therefore, that such Indians have not become citizens of the United States by virtue of that amendment. The Committee say that if they are correct in this conclusion, it follows that the treaties heretofore made between the United States and the Indian tribes are not annulled by that amendment.

TREATY RELATIONS.

In conclusion, the Committee say it is pertinent to remark that treaty relations can properly exist only with Indians as tribes or nations, and that when the members of a tribe are scattered, they are merged in the mass of our people, and become equally subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. It is believed that some treaties have been concluded and ratified with fragmentary and straggling bands of Indians who had lost all pretensions to the tribal character, and thus it is right to admonish the treaty-making power to use greater circumspection hereafter.

PROGRESS OF TAMING THE INDIANS.

Commissioner PARKER has received a letter from J. A. VAILL, Superintendent of the Indians in Montana, stating that he has just returned from Fort Parker, where he was five days in council with ninety-seven lodges of Mountain Crows and twenty lodges of River Crows. The Chief of the Blackfeet was hunting buffalo, and said that he could not attend. The annuities were distributed to those present, and they seemed pleased that the Great Father at Washington was carrying out his promise. They are anxious to have houses to live in and go to farming. As soon as the buffalo is gone there will be no game, so they want to live as the white people do. A great many want to work on their placer gold diggings, and hope the whites will be kept away from them. They also ask that the Great Father will send them some one to teach them how to wash out the gold. In compliance with their wishes a school has been established here, which within the next six months will be attended by 200 children. Arrangements have been perfected to build houses for such Indians as will go to farming, and furnish each family so doing with a cow and one yoke of oxen as far as appropriations for that purpose will permit.

An Indian Fight—Brule Sioux Attack Poncas—Four Killed and Several Wounded.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Sioux City says that on Saturday last a party of Brule Sioux Indians made an attack, which was continued for several hours, upon the Poncas, near the Agency of the latter, about forty miles above Yangton. A good many were wounded on both sides, and the Brules, in addition, had four killed. The Poncas had stolen horses from the Sioux and this led to the attack.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D. Thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged and improved by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D., and NOAH PORTER, D. D. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. MERRIAM. 1871.

The successive editions of WEBSTER'S *Unabridged* are as perennial in interest as in value. Each successive reprint finds the work of our great lexicographer still unrivaled among English dictionaries. In each republication we likewise find a mirror of the scientific progress of the age, a sleepless vigilance which nothing escapes, to catch every new shade of verbal significance, and to retain for our unapproached standard of language that freshness which preserves it from ever becoming old. In the 1,840 pages before us there are compressed the results of centuries of culture, and the sum of the intellectual contributions of some of the greatest minds of the race. Whether regarded as a whole, or in detail, the book is equally marvelous. Its illustrations are copious, appropriate and carefully executed. The matter in the appendix is of a character indispensable for reference to all who read and to all who write with serious purpose. The book is, in short, one which neither school nor study, library or office, ought to be without.

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNG NATURALIST. By LUCIEN BIART. Edited and adapted by PARKER GILMORE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

It would be hard to find a book more attractive to a boy than this, or one which imparts more valuable information on all subjects connected with natural history. It describes the adventures of a boy of ten, who accompanies his father, a naturalist, making a collection, a *savant*, his friend, and an Indian guide, on a journey through the Cordilleras of Mexico. The scenes through which this party travel, and the thrilling incidents which happen to them, their meeting with wild animals, the discovery and examination of a wonderful cave, a hurricane which nearly sweeps them away, a torrent they barely escape being overwhelmed by, and a wild adventure in the woods, are all forcibly and graphically described. The names and habits of the different animals, the varieties and classes of the various trees and plants, and all the natural phenomena of the region traversed, are explained in a simple, clear and pleasing manner. The little hero is forced to endure many hardships, to suffer from hunger and thirst, from fatigue and exposure, but he goes through all courageously, and at last reaches the end of his journey in safety.

The book is profusely illustrated, and this feature will add greatly to its interest in the eyes of young readers.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GEORGE READ, A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, with Notices of Some of His Contemporaries. By his grandson, WILLIAM THOMPSON READ. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

A valuable contribution to the early history of our country, compiled from family papers and original documents, and written in a painstaking and conscientious manner. The citizens of the State of Delaware, to whom the volume is dedicated, will doubtless receive with much interest this tribute to an illustrious citizen, while historical students over the entire Union will welcome it as one more original authority on the events of the Revolutionary War.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE WAR. By ALEXANDER INNES SHAND, Occasional Correspondent of the London *Times*. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

In the excitement of great events such as the present war, and the rapid communication of news by telegraph, principal facts are seized on, but little is known of details. Later when letters arrive with fuller information, newer topics have absorbed our interest and attention, they are left unread, and much valuable information is lost. The writer of these chapters makes up, in a measure, for this loss. He carries us back to the beginning of the war, and calmly and carefully follows the course of those startling events which have hardly yet become familiar to us. He visits the battle-fields of Saarbrück, Spicheren and Forbach, of Wissembourg and Woerth, and describes minutely the country, and graphically the actions that have made these places historical. Following, as he does, the trail of the army, we are naturally shown much of the dark side of war. The villages and towns are filled with wounded and dying, and new-made graves are on all sides. He visits the hospitals at Mayence and Darmstadt, and testifies that the treatment of the French wounded is beyond all praise. His personal experiences with the people are full of interest. He carries away the impression that the inhabitants of Lorraine have no profound objection to German annexation, and bears witness to the kindly feeling that exists between them and the army, but that the Germans believe this is a holy war, for which no sacrifice is too heavy. In a supplementary chapter are descriptions of the principal battles and sieges of the war, taken from German and French sources. The book is illustrated with portraits of the King of Prussia, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the principal Generals.

BLACK PETER—SCISSOR PICTURES. By PAUL KONEWKA. With Rhymes from the German. HURD & HOUGHTON.

A more charming child's book is not to be found among the gift-books of this season. The artist is most successful with his children's figures. They are simple, *naïve* and graceful, and full of life and expression. The paper, type and binding all combine to make a beautiful book.

From the same house we have received a copy of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, bound uniformly with the Riverside edition. This fragment ends the long list of the works of the great novelist who is so dear to us all. It will be jealously added to our old favorites, and held in tender regard, as the last words that dropped from the pen of one whose name is a household word in almost every home in this country.

BIBLE NOTES FOR DAILY READERS. A Comment on Holy Scripture. By EZRA M. HUNT, A. M., M. D. 2 vols. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

Without professing to contain an exhaustive commentary, these two solid and handsome volumes contain copious explanatory notes on all the books of the Old and New Testaments, designed to assist in the full comprehension and appreciation of the Sacred Record. The notes are concise and to the point, just touching the vital points of each chapter, and carefully avoiding any tedious display of erudition or cumbrous comparison of authorities. The book is well fitted for reception into every Christian household.

THE COMMERCIAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. New-York: Office of the Bankers' Magazine & Statistical Register. 1870.

This volume contains a useful summary of the laws relating to mercantile transactions, to homesteads, the rights of married women, corporations, deeds, &c., &c., as contained in the statute books of the various States. In point of arrangement the book is all that could be desired in a work of reference, and the fact of its being prepared by eminent legal counsel in each of the several States ought to be sufficient guarantee for its accuracy.

PICKETT'S MEN: A FRAGMENT OF WAR HISTORY. By WALTER HARRISON. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

Southern men are fond of saying that the history of the late struggle has yet to be written. This is a tolerably successful attempt by a Southern military officer to contribute his quota to the unwritten history which posterity may expect to see. Making allowance for the inevitable one-sidedness of such productions, the book is fairly written, and will doubtless be popular in Virginia, if nowhere else.

PHYSICS AND PHYSIOLOGY OF SPIRITUALISM.

Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND, amid his active professional duties, occupies intervals very usefully with his pen. He has written a brief work with the foregoing title, which the APPLETONS have just published, and which will be read with interest by all classes of readers. It explains briefly, but satisfactorily, sometimes scientifically and sometimes by the force of reason and common sense, what the credulous and weak-minded accept as spiritual manifestations. In other words it rubs off and wipes out the various popular delusions—delusions specious and mischievous alike—which have risen for several years exciting and diseasing the public mind.

POEMS FOR CHILDREN. A Book of Verse. Selected by Mrs. ANNA C. LOWELL. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1871.

Mrs. LOWELL has brought together a very excellent collection of poems suitable for young people. They are all of favorite writers, and as the volume is small, handy and cheap, it will doubtless find a very large circle of admirers.

Travels of an American Owl, by VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON, (Philadelphia, CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,) a somewhat weak satire upon the manners of American travelers of the *nouveaux riches* class. The social distinctions of the wealthy are burlesqued by reproducing them in parallel lines of demarcation between the feathered tribes, and some weak fun is thereby extracted out of the absurdities of our native snobs. The traveled owl here delineated visits Europe in his yacht, presents it to a distinguished personage in the shape of a royal falcon, visits the Paris exhibition, assists at the international boat-race, appears at the opening of the Suez Canal, turns up in Rome, &c., &c. The book is beautifully got up, and illustrated by silhouettes only inferior to KONEWKAS.

—*The American Billiard Record*, by MICHAEL PHELAN, (New-York: PHELAN & COLLENDER,) is a compendious statement of all the important matches that have been played in this Union since 1854. As an appendix it contains the rules of the American, or four-ball game of billiards, together with those relating to pool, &c. Among that numerous section of the public interested in the game, this little volume will undoubtedly be popular.

—*Our Poetical Favorites*, selected by ASAHEL C. KENDRICK, is an unusually good collection of secular and sacred poems. They are chosen with the greatest care and skill from the earliest poets down to the latest. Most of our familiar favorites greet us, and we are glad to see that the longer ones have not been excluded. Some few of the pieces we see for the first time, but there is not one in the whole volume without merit. They are arranged with excellent taste, and the whole book is so attractive that it will surely find a warm welcome from all true lovers of poetry. It is published by SHELDON & Co., New-York.

—Citizen TRAIN, "member of the Southern League, soldier of the French Republic, American General for the French Republic," and a good deal more besides, has been making some stir in Marseilles. A little journal, called the *Revolution*, surrenders to his lucubrations about a column and a half daily for nearly a week. He is reported to have stated to a circle of admiring auditors that he had come as the LAFAYETTE of France; that he was entirely of the same mind as Gen. CLUSERET; that, in fact, he would stand or fall with him; and that between them it was far from improbable that his audience might be led in triumph across Germany into Berlin. We find our redoubtable countryman address, in the columns of the same journal, a letter to Col. PRICE, our Consul at Marseilles, who appears to have warned him that his vagaries would place him beyond the protection of the American flag. In the missive he announces that he expects very little, in the way of protection, from the Stars and Stripes, since "America is the only nation that does not protect her citizens." It does not appear to have struck him that the hands of the Republic would be rather full did it attempt to keep a supervision over a very few such citizens as himself.

—Dr. HOYT'S address on "University Progress," delivered before the National Teachers' Association, at Trenton, New-Jersey, in August, 1869, has been republished by APPLETON, in a somewhat enlarged form. It is in all respects eminently worthy of being put in its present permanent shape.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Philharmonic Society and Its High Prices of Admission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your late and interesting editorials upon the high prices that still obtain among us have attracted a great deal of attention, and it is to be hoped that you will find time to continue your vigorous denunciation of this the real bane of business. I do not propose now to speak of such things as shoes, hats and other articles of clothing, which are at about the same figures with gold at $1 10½ as they were when it stood at $1 60, but wish to draw attention to the fact that the Society whose name heads this article, so far from seeming desirous to diffuse a knowledge of classical music among cultivated people of moderate means actually drives them from its performances by a scale of prices so extravagantly high that only wealthy people, whether musical or otherwise—mostly otherwise—can attend them. To say nothing of the recent immense advance asked for admissions to their rehearsals,—an advance which shuts out hundreds of modest music teachers, especially lady teachers and their scholars,—I beg you to look at the scale of prices fixed for a "Beethoven festial," announced for Saturday, the 17th inst.: "Tickets, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra." A man with his wife and one daughter, or a brother and two sisters to pay $9 for a couple of hours entertainment of a society which professes to live in the interests of the noble art of music! Is it any wonder that the concerts and rehearsals are fast degenerating into mere exhibitions of over-dressed people, many of whom know so little about music, as to disturb those who do by late arrivals and loud talking? Quite as good concerts as those given by the Philharmonic Society can be heard in London, Brussels or Berlin at one-tenth of the price it asks. I have heard Madam CLARA SCHUMANN play two sonatas at the Crystal Palace to fine audiences of refined people, at one shilling entrance fee, with a seat near the orchestra at only one shilling more; and at St. James' Hall, in London, a room much smaller than our Opera House, the same eminent musician, with equally good soloists, vocal and instrumental, all led by MICHAEL COSTA, was heard at five shillings for the very best seats in the house. At Berlin, I have heard an orchestra of over one hundred skilled performers render the overtures to "William Tell" and "Tarahauser" in a manner which left no room for cavil, at an expense of a few kreutzers.

Is it not possible, Mr. Editor, in this City of one million of people, among whom are so many thousands of cultivated and music-loving Germans, and a larger number of pupils of both private and public schools, to whom music is taught, is it not possible, I ask, to have public renderings of classical music at a price within the reach of the great cultivated middle-class?

Depend upon it that, when this is done, there will be less of "Shoo Fly" and the "Duchesse," and more of BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, and SCHUMANN. CROTCHET.

An Imposter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday last a young man called at my house and sent to my wife, in an envelope, sealed and addressed to her, a statement that he had been deafened by the noise of the artillery-firing in an engagement in Cuba, and was in most destitute circumstances. This was accompanied by a photograph, a list of amounts given him, and a slip of paper with the following statement: "The bearer of this letter has called at the request of Mrs. ——, of —— avenue," (giving the name and residence of a relative, whose name also appeared on the list of donors.) The same person called on the last-mentioned lady, with a similar slip, purporting to have been written by my wife. Subsequent inquiries have shown that these slips are forgeries, and the man is evidently an ingenious impostor. I ask that you will give this matter publicity, that your readers may be warned in time. BOWLES COLGATE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.

Our Frozen Possessions—A Sea Captain's Opinion About Mr. Seward's Purchase—The North-West Passage.

We make the following extracts from a letter recently written to the Titusville *Herald* by Capt. LEONARD HARTWELL, of New-Bedford, Mass.:

"Having spent the past four years on whaling voyages in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, I have no hesitation in stating that the Territory of Alaska was, in my opinion, a good bargain for the United States. The climate is not too severe for Americans and not as trying to the constitution as tropical countries. The soil is adapted to grazing, and has common vegetables are raised in abundance, making it a good recruiting ground for ships. The seal fisheries on the coast and islands are very extensive and valuable—St. Paul and St. George especially. San Francisco gets her fish, cod-fish, salmon, &c., there. I know that the very last season there were some twenty-eight vessels engaged in trading between San Francisco and Alaska in furs, such as the Russian sable, fox, mink, otter, &c. The timber of the territory is something like the Oregon pine. The cranberry fields of Kodiac Island, near the peninsula, are immense, and far surpass in size and are equal in flavor to those of Cape Cod or New-Jersey. Gold mines have recently been discovered in Alaska, and California miners have gone there in considerable numbers. The new Oregon Railroad, or North Pacific Railroad, will start the tide of travel, immigration and adventure to Alaska, for Portland is not far from half way between San Francisco to Sitka. I have seen herds of the finest cattle in Kodiac Island, which is some 600 miles north-east of Sitka.

The fact of the existence of a north-west Passage, in the discovery of which Sir JOHN FRANKLIN lost his life, is established beyond a doubt by the finding of harpoons in the bodies of whales captured on the west side of America, which must have been struck and the animals wounded on the east coast. These harpoons, as you may be aware, are all marked with the name of the whaling vessel to which they belong, and I well recollect seeing one from a whale taken near Point Barrow by the *Cornelius Hardy*, which bore the inscription of *Isael Gibbs*, the name of a vessel which struck and lost it on the whale on the Cumberland Inlet. This north-west Passage, however, is not and never can be of any use or advantage to commerce. I state these facts because I have found in the minds of my countrymen false impressions as to the value of Alaska as an investment. Very crude ideas people have of distant countries and latitudes. Even north of Portland, Oregon, as I was told by my companion from San Francisco the other day, no snow had been seen there for over three years, a fact which it is hard to reconcile with the prevalent notions of the qualities of the climate in what we usually call the frozen North. I have seen in the Summer season at the extreme northern coast of Alaska, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, herds of reindeer, thousands in number, grazing on the plains."

CURRENT NOTES.

A shock of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds, was lately felt at Atlanta, Ga.

Work on the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad, Massachusetts, was commenced on Saturday last.

The Teutonic element at St. Louis is so strong that the daily consumpton of lager-beer in that city exceeds 6,000 gallons.

The 340 manufacturing establishments of Troy pay $3,975,524 a year in wages, with a capital of $8,571,500.

The cattle disease is spreading so rapidly as to cause a general alarm among the farmers of this State.

Major W. J. CULLEN, an old and prominent citizen of St. Paul, Minn., died recently of asthma.

The operations of the Cincinnati Pork Ring continue to create bad feeling among the struggling packers of that city.

A clergyman of Peterboro', N. H., recommends his Christian friends to raise a fund and buy up the stock and fixtures of every liquor-dealer in the town.

The Petersburg *Index* fails to see "that SURRATT need be more ashamed of his mother's fate than the son of any other martyr to superstition or villainy."

The Athletic Base-ball Club, of Philadelphia, has engaged McBride, Malone, Fisler, Reach, Radcliffe and Sensenderfer for the coming season.

A colored citizen of Providence, R. I., has commenced an action against the Narraganset Steam-ship Company to recover $5,000 damages for having, as a passenger, been ejected from a table on board one of their steam-boats.

An old gentleman of St. Albans, Vt., plumes himself somewhat on having smoked regularly at the hours of eleven, twelve, (midnight,) two and four o'clock in the morning during a period of thirty years.

The lovers of Western divorce scandals were recently regaled with the testimony of several witnesses in the Love divorce case at Chicago, all of which went to prove that the Love family had contrived to exist for quite a considerable time without *love*.

During the religious services at the Louisville, Ky., Jail, on Sunday last, sixty-one prisoners made a bold attempt to escape by removing the bricks from the main wall. The noise attracted the attention of a keeper, and revealed the whole plan.

An unnatural son at Cincinnati, having turned his mother out of doors last week, the poor woman was compelled to seek shelter for the night in one of the tombs at the City Cemetery. She has since sued him for money loaned, and for services rendered.

Considerable excitement was recently created in Howard County, Kansas, by the attempt of Sheriff's officers to arrest a man named STOFFLE, for the murder of Sheriff BRANCOM, in 1865. It seems that BRANCOM had given a dinner to rebels in honor of the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that STOFFLE, who was a Union man, shot him for his disloyalty.

A contemptible fellow named BLOOD recently absconded from Nashua, N. H., with $400, the price of a house which had been purchased with the savings of an industrious wife. He left a letter behind, stating that he was bound for California, and that she might procure a divorce as soon as she pleased.

Gov. ARNY, of New-Mexico, has brought very many valuable specimens of the product of that Territory to the East. He gives the following as the Indian census of that region: Pueblo (civilized) Indians, men, 2,592; Pueblo women and children, 5,056; total, 7,648. Wild Indians of all tribes, 14,349. Of these the males number 4,278, and the latter are divided among the tribes as follows: Utes, three bands, 441; Apaches, seven bands, 1,287; Navajoes, one band, 2,600.

Ex-Rev. LEWIS LAKE, of Big Indian, Ulster County, whose doings created so much "unpleasantness," a few months since, has recently connected himself with the paper-collar interests of the State in the capacity of traveler. His employer says that he has shown considerable tact in increasing his business, and that he should be quite pleased with him only for his lack of promptitude in settling accounts.

A female child is said to have been recently born at Canaseraga, Allegany County, with an imperfect great toe on the right hip, but without either arms or legs. Dr. D. M. PRATT, who assisted at the birth, vouches for the truth of the statement. He says that the shoulders of the child are perfect, and the head well proportioned. It eats well, is remarkably quiet, and there seems to be a good prospect of its continuing to live.

Those who open letters belonging to friends, under the presumption that they have a right to do so, may do well to take warning by the punishment of JAMES WARNER, a citizen of St. Louis, Mo. JAMES it appears, was indiscreet enough in May last to open a letter addressed to his sister-in-law, and the latter having discovered the fact, caused his arrest. He was tried a few days ago and sentenced to remain in prison for another month. His curiosity altogether will cost him eight months' confinement.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* has recently been indulging in the very doubtful amusement of counting its chickens before they are hatched. "The traveler ten years hence," says the *Telegraph*, "can, at this city, choose from four or five routes to the North, West or East, and several to the Pacific, and can travel from this city, by rail, to any part of this continent. Lands, which are now selling for dimes, will then be worth as many dollars. The whole State will be full of people, of thrift, of enterprise, and prosperity. Places which now have not a house will then be large towns and cities, and Houston will have 50,000 inhabitants."

The reporters of Kentucky have been so long accustomed to dish up murders for the newspapers in sensational style that they now begin to grow careless and tired of the work. An evidence of their falling away may be noticed in the following report of a murder that would thrill New-York with horror if it were to occur here: "On Sunday night, at the Poplar Tavern, near the levee, in this county, five men, named BEN FRANKLIN, JNO. FRANKLIN, WILL JACK ANDERSON, GUS. NEWKIRK and HUSTON BRINNIGAR, went to the house of a Mr. TYREE, and took therefrom his son, ROBIN TYREE, and took him into the woods and murdered him. The body of young TYREE has been hidden, and all search for it has proved futile. After the killing the men absconded, taking with them four women, viz.: MARTHA FRANKLIN, MARY BRUSH, MARY WHITE and ELLEN YOCUM, since which time they have not been heard from. Young TYREE had a check for quite a sum of money on the Exchange Bank of this town, which, it is supposed, the murderers took."

MEXICO.

Definition of the New "Zona Libre."

From the Brownsville Ranchero, Nov. 26.

Article 53 of the new Mexican Tariff law has been passed by the Congress of the United States of Mexico, by a vote of 85 to 37.

The article, as adopted, reads as follows:

"Foreign goods intended for consumption in the Cities of Matamoras, Camargo, Mier, Guerrero and Monterey—Laredo, in Tamaulipas; Piedras Negras, in Coahuila; Presidio del Norte and Paso del Norte, Chihuahua, shall be exempt from all except the municipal duties."

An additional clause of said article, that "goods deposited in Government warehouses shall likewise be exempt from duties," was defeated.

The debates in Congress seem to have been conducted with much earnestness and fire. The substitute of the opposition contemplated the following:

1. The Zona Libre, as at present existing, is a privilege prohibited by the Constitution and prejudicial to a part of the State of Tamaulipas even, and to the entire State.

2. It is the duty of the Government of the Union that the condition of the inhabitants of our frontier be not inferior to that of their neighbors, and for this reason it should concede them the necessary relief.

3. To obtain this end the Zona Libre is not absolutely indispensable.

4. Even if Congress deem it convenient to approve of the Zona Libre, it should be regulated in such a manner that the interests of the internal commerce of the Republic be not at the mercy of the will of a State Legislature.

5. The extension of the Zona Libre to other States, and especially to such as have no frontier, will carry with it incalculable evils.

The Supposed Suicide Which Turned Out to be a Murder—Mrs. Penzer's Confession.

The Syracuse *Journal*, of the 12th inst., publishes the following statement of Mrs. PENZER, regarding the death of her husband, who was supposed to have committed suicide by drowning himself in the Erie Canal last Thursday night:

"About 10 o'clock me and 'mine' husband got into a fight, of which we have had many, and while I was hollowing ANTHONY DEAN came running down from the tow-path with the broken shovel in his hand, which he threw down by the door of the shanty. By this time my husband had got me down, and DEAN seized him by the hair and dragged and pushed him out doors, and coming in locked the door. PENZER then broke in the door, and DEAN knocked him down and out doors, and following him out, picked up the shovel and struck him on the back, then across the breast, and finally over the head, when he fell, exclaiming, 'Oh, God!' DEAN then came in and whispered to me that he had 'nearly finished him, and that I must go and help carry him to the canal, for if he was thrown in there no one would know of it.' DEAN then went out and soon he rapped on the window, and then came to the door, to which I went, when he said, 'Come, MINA, and take hold of him.' He told me if I did not he would kill me, too.' I then went out and took hold of his feet. He only groaned occasionally. DEAN took him by the shoulders, and together we carried him to the canal bank. Here his feet got so heavy that I dropped one, and it went to the ground, making the foot-print in the mud. My husband had partially recovered, and DEAN told him he was 'going to throw him in the canal.' He did not struggle much, and, taking a fresh hold of him, 'we swung him out into the canal.' As he was going, and just before he struck the water, he said, 'Good-bye, MIN,' and then he went out of sight. He came up twice while we stood there, and then we seen him no more. DEAN then told me if I did not swear never to tell, he would 'send me after him.' I was afraid of him, and promised. Then we went back to the house, and DEAN made up the story for the children and myself to tell. He told it over several times, and CHARLEY and CAROLINE repeated it after him. He told them if they said anything else he would 'murder them.' About 12 o'clock I went into one of my fits, and then DEAN went with ROSA for some matches, and then came back, and DANNY CONNOLLY came with him. They went after the doctor and were gone some fifteen minutes, and then they came back to the shanty. Soon after CONNOLLY went home, and DEAN stayed until 5 o'clock in the morning, when he went home. He came back about 9 o'clock and repeated the story over and over again for the children and me, and continued to make his threats of murder if we did not tell it."

This the woman, or fiend, which ever she is, called on God to witness was the truth.

The little girl CAROLINE was then brought up, and upon her mother telling her to tell everything just as it was, she made a statement corroborating all that took place at the shanty, and as to carrying of the body toward the canal. The boy CHARLES was then brought up, and for some time, despite the commands of his mother, refused to tell anything but the story taught him by DEAN, but finally owned up the truth, and made a statement corroborating that of his mother and sister.

Subsequently DEAN was brought up, and was told by by Chief DAVIS that the family had all owned up the truth, that "you killed PENZER and threw him into the canal." He was then asked to make a clean breast of it, and own up that "you and Mrs. PENZER threw him into the canal," as she says. DEAN remarked, excitedly, that "she is a d—d liar." He then said he would own up, and went on to tell the same story he has told since his arrest.

Death of a Remarkable Horse.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Dec. 12.

Mr. Z. BAKER, of this city, met with a serious loss, last Friday night, by the death of a valuable horse, which he had just bargained away, and was to deliver on Saturday, had he not got word from his farm in Dudley, on the morning of that day, that the horse had died of colic during the night. This was a horse remarkable for its size, being one of the largest in the country. Its weight, when in good condition, was 2,250, which is enormous, when it is remembered that less than half that is the weight of ordinary horses. He was imported from Scotland a few years ago, since which time he has been exhibited through the New-England States, until last season, when he was purchased and kept at East Brimfield, by Mr. LEWIS M. HOWLETT. Mr. BAKER bought him a few months ago, since which time he has been the wonder of the neighborhood where he was kept. He was a dapple-gray stallion, very intelligent, and known as *Clydesdale Tom*.

Regulating the Lard Trade.

The dealers in lard met, yesterday, at the Produce Exchange, and, after hearing the report of the Committee, and the explanations of Mr. MCCULLOH relating thereto, adopted the following regulations to govern the trade in future: 1. That the standard of "prime" lard, of the rendering of this packing season, qualified for delivery on contract, be of the grade and quality recognized as "prime" for the lard of the packing season of 1869-70; that a committee of five, to be known as the Lard Committee, be elected, to whom shall be referred all questions regarding the quality of lard tendered on contract, any three of said Committee to form a quorum, and their decision that the lard is or is not of the standard quality provided for in section 1 to be final and binding upon all parties; the Lard Committee to have power to appoint competent inspectors to inspect any lard submitted for decision. In case any member of the Lard Committee be an interested party to the reference, he shall not act, but his place shall be temporarily filled by the remaining members of the Committee—the fees for each reference to be $15, payable to the party against whom the decision is given. The inspection charges to be paid by the seller on all rejected, and by the buyer on all approved lard. And it was further resolved, that the Committee who prepared the above regulations be empowered to draw up the necessary stipulations for carrying them into effect.

Additional Testimony Against Brockway, the Noted Counterfeiter—His Probable Discharge.

At the examination before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of WM. A. BROCKWAY, charged with having been implicated in the great counterfeit seven-thirty bond conspiracy, Col. WM. H. WOOD, the chief witness for the prosecution, was recalled for cross-examination. Hon. A. H. PURDY conducted the case for the Government. Col. WOOD testified about the expedition to East New-York in company with BROCKWAY, alias William Spencer, alias "Long Bill," for the recovery of the counterfeit five-twenty bond plate. BROCKWAY told him that he would assist him all he knew how in obtaining possession of certain spurious plates for printing Government money. He promised to give him the press from which the fraudulent seven-thirty bonds were printed; the accused also told him his history, from the time he worked in Connecticut, during the bugy-ride to East New-York. The five-twenty plate was found underneath a stone-pile at the foot of a tree. WOOD told the counsel for the prisoner that he never mentioned BROCKWAY'S name, in his reports to Washington about the seven-thirty plate. He said that he had resorted to things in that case that he hadn't done before, and wouldn't do again.

The case was adjourned until today, at which time the Government will endeavor to prove that BROCKWAY was a fugitive from justice under the last two years. The statute of limitations will be urged in his behalf, and it is very likely that he will be discharged.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Interesting Report of the Labors of the Year—Election of Officers and Directors.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held at the Bible House yesterday evening, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, President of the Society, in the chair. There was a pretty large attendance of the lay and clerical members, including A. R. Wetmore, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. A. Russel, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Rev. L. Jackson, Morris K. Jesup, L. E. Jackson, David D. Terry, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Henry Day, James C. Holden and Benjamin Howard, M. D.

The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS.

Rev. Geo. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, then made a "statement of the Missions." He said the Missions were never better organized than now, and although they had not so many missionaries as before, they were doing quite as much, and probably more thorough work, and the results were grander and better in accordance with the idea of the Executive Committee. They keep up regularity in their Sabbath and tenement-house prayer-meetings, and the meetings for the Helping Hand, and every other work to reach people of every class. The preaching services were better and more regularly attended last year than ever before. Religious centres are established among the people, to which they become more and more attached, as well as to the missionaries and their work. Services are held in the Tombs every Sunday morning, and the female missionaries hold missions every Thursday. Lodging-houses are established for deserving cases. Lodgings were given to 8,000 men last year; meals are also given, and employment procured. The Temperance Societies, especially for females, are achieving much good. Between 500 and 600 conversions were effected last year, and all those so converted were united to the churches.

The Treasurer, MORRIS K. JESUP, Esq., read his financial statement from which it appeared his receipts were $54,171 98, and the disbursements $53,188 26.

Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, read extracts from a historical account of the City Mission, drawn up by the directors. They state that the City Tract Society was organized in 1827, to secure the co-operation of Christians of every denomination in a strong combination for carrying forward more effectively the work of evangelization; and in 1828-29 the missionary system was engrafted upon the Tract Society. One of the Secretary's articles on Home Evangelization in 1864, arrested the attention of Mr. JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, who offered $5,000 as the commencement of a fund for building Mission chapels, and the City Mission has now three handsome chapels and a good parsonage, in all worth more than $80,000. In 1866, the Society reorganized under CHARLES L. HOWARD CROSBY, and Rev. Mr. MINGINS appointed Superintendent of Missions. During the past five years over $250,000 were raised and expended for support of missionary work, and more than $100,000 was subscribed for the erection of mission chapels. The report went on to describe the kind of work carried on among the people, mission stations, reading-rooms, temperance unions, lectures, social meetings, &c., and concluded with the following statement of the results of the year:

Mission stations, 7; missionaries, 40; missionary visits, 114,519; tracts distributed, 1,151,394; voluntary visitors, 311; Bibles given, 462; testaments given, 321; volumes loaned, 8,319; children led to Sabbath-schools, 1,840; children led to day-schools, 258; persons induced to join Bible-classes, 403; persons persuaded to attend churches and missions, 14,847; temperance pledges, 1,851; religious meetings, 4,897; backsliders reclaimed, 123; persons united with churches, 574; 2,582 prayer-meetings, gross attendance, 95,811; 1,129 preaching services, gross attendance, 77,484; 40 open-air services, gross attendance, 15,000; 36 meetings for friendless girls, gross attendance, 1,300; 2,511 families and 1,000 persons aided, and contributions given, $6,411 24.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on rising to move the adoption of the report, observed that he often thought they lost something by not having their annual meetings in some public place, instead of a private room. But he was aware they were making progress.

Mr. WETMORE replied, as a member of the Executive Committee, that it was very difficult to gather an audience and make a satisfactory impression, and monthly visits were preferred.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD supported the motion. He wished success to the organization, and joined in prayer with others that its instrumentality might be largely used in promoting the great objects it is intended to subserve.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman, in a few eloquent observations, spoke of the consolation derived from work such as the Society's, in carrying light and assistance to those who are ready to perish.

The following gentlemen were then elected by ballot, as directors for the ensuing year: 1. George W. Abbe; 2. Austin Abbott; 3. Richard Ameman; 4. William L. Andrews; 5. Benjamin D. Atterbury; 6. Josiah W. Baker; 7. George W. Beale; 8. Nathan Bishop; 9. Riley A. Brick; 10. William A. Cauldwell; 11. Charles C. Colgate; 13. John B. Cornell; 14. Hiram A. Crane; 15. Stephen Cutter; 16. Henry Day; 17. William E. Dodge, Jr.; 18. David S. Eglestoh; 19. Ambrose K. Ely; 20. Zebulon S. Ely; 21. James W. Gillies; 22. Lewis Hallock, M. D.; 25. A. S. Hatch; 24. Charles A. Hatfield; Jas. C. Holden; 26. Samuel Holmes; 27. Benj. Howard, M. D.; 28. David Irwin; 29. Joseph C. Jackson; 30. Thomas Jeremiah; 31. Morris K. Jesup; 32. John Taylor Johnson; 33. Joseph F. Joy; 34. Caleb B. Knevals; 35. Charles Lanier; 36. Joseph B. Lockwood; 37. Benjamin Lord; 38. John R. Ludlow; 39. John S. McLean; 40. Walter T. Miller; 41. John E. Parsons; 43. Howard Potter; 43. Alfred A. Post; 44. Archibald Russell; 45. Gamaliel G. Smith; 46. Thomas Storm; 47. David D. Terry; 48. A. R. Wetmore; 49. Horace Winans; 50. Jacob F. Wyckoff.

The meeting then adjourned, after which the directors immediately convened to elect officers and an executive committee for the year. The following were elected: President, Rev. THOS. DE WITT, D.D.; Vice-President, A. R. WETMORE; Treasurer, Morris K. Jesup; Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Lewis E. Jackson; Recording Secretary, David D. Terry; Superintendent of Missions, Rev. George J. Mingins; Executive Committee, Rev. James O. Murray, D.D., Rev. John Hall, D.D., Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. W. N. McVickar, A. R. Wetmore, Nathan Bishop, John Taylor Johnson, Morris K. Jesup, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Archibald Russel, Howard Potter, A. S. Hatch, Gamaliel G. Smith, Walter T. Miller, Ambrose K. Ely, George W. Abbe, Rev. George J. Mingins, Lewis E. Jackson.

Benediction by the Rev. Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Jerry Dunn Convicted of Manslaughter in the Third Degree "With no Mitigating Circumstances."

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, the jury in the case of JERRY DUNN, tried for the murder of "LOGAN No. 2," came into Court and announced that they had agreed upon their verdict. The fact that the jury had deliberated all night has evidently had its effect upon the prisoner, who appeared nervous and uncertain as to the result.

Mr. VANDERVOORT, the Clerk, said: Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

FOREMAN—We have.

Mr. VANDERVOORT—Jurors look upon the prisoner. Prisoner look upon the jurors. How say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty as indicted?

FOREMAN—We, the jury, do find as our verdict that the prisoner is guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and we also find that there are no mitigating circumstances.

Counsel for the prisoner asked that the jury be polled. This being done, each juror answered that the verdict, as rendered, was his.

District-Attorney GARVIN moved for sentence. Counsel for the prisoner opposed immediate sentence, and asked for a reasonable delay in order to present a motion to the Court in arrest of judgment.

District-Attorney GARVIN opposed a delay, and suggested that the motion might be made after sentence.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed that the motion must be made before sentence, in order to be regular, and referred to a case where an innocent man had suffered two years' imprisonment without remedy, because of the mistake of having a motion in arrest of judgment made after sentence instead of before.

Judge CARDOZO said, that in view of the special finding of the jury that there were no mitigating circumstances, he did not feel at liberty to favorably entertain a motion for delay, but as he believed the administration of justice was always more respected when a fair opportunity was given to present whatever might be proper to present on behalf of the prisoner, he would postpone sentence until 10 o'clock this morning.

Sentence was postponed accordingly.

Kings County Water Board—New Project for Raising Money.

About a week ago, it will be remembered, the President of the Kings County Water Board, WILLIAM A. FOWLER, sent in a communication to that body, stating that the accounts of the Department for the past year showed a deficiency of $113,000, and added that the prospect for the forthcoming twelve months was, that unless some special measures were taken to meet the emergency, an exhibit of a still more humiliating character would have to be made at the end of that time. Several schemes, couched in general terms, were also embodied in the document, all of which were referred to a special committee, who at a meeting of the Board, made a report yesterday morning. They say they have made a thorough investigation into the annual resources and expenditures of the Department, and find that the interest upon the bonded debt, and the necessary supplies and repairs, exceed the revenue by $29 45. The Committee see no way to lessen this deficiency for the coming year if the present rates are maintained, but, on the contrary, are of opinion that it will and must be increased. The Committee are of the opinion that the privileges now, and which for many years past, have been accorded to the consumer, should be disturbed as little as possible, and as the annexed schedule of rates on dwellings will yield sufficient revenue to meet the interest on the bonds issued and the current expenses of the Department, together with the interest on the bonds to be issued for the proposed storage reservoir, when the changes contemplated are made they would recommend no other alteration of rates at this time, and we believe that the consumer will readily assent to this, and will cheerfully contribute his share to the support

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Novelties in Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.

LIVELY SCENES IN BROADWAY.

Unexampled Briskness in Business.

The Ladies' Bazaars—How They Are Stocked—Staple Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles—Anticipations of a Happy Time.

The holiday fever is setting in rapidly. Our emotional people already manifest intense symptoms of the approaching carnival jollity. Already the shops of Broadway blaze with anticipatory splendors of the Merry Christmas time, and visions of gay St. Nicholas and the Happy New-Year are brilliantly set forth from rich bazaars, crowded with the wealth of every land, and arrayed in such most tempting shape as befits the happy season of which it gives suggestion. The harlequin hues of shop and street, the bright faces, the crowds, the smiling shopmen, and the prattling of childish voices, all tell that there is something more than ordinary every-day shopping going on in our grand thoroughfare. There is never lack of appreciation of what is rich or rare or beautiful in New-York. It is perpetual holiday in the Metropolis in this respect. The richest, the rarest, the costliest in goods or jewels that money can procure is ever kept before the sated sight of your Metropolitan to the manner born and in the manor residing, so that it would seem impossible to startle him with anything new, to add a superlative to the comparative of excellence already attained and held to with such regularity and such extravagance of beauty. It would seem that here, where in the eyes of wondering rustics it is always a grand festival, there could be no difference made to mark the coming of the Christmas time. But there is that in the reminiscence of the season that changes the sentiments of men, a something that thaws out hearts, which, like their owners' strong boxes, resist all the efforts of charity or burglars—a something that makes one merrier, happier, freer with his money, whether rich or poor, that cannot be resisted. And this it is that makes a glorious change which may be noticed now in Broadway, its people and its decorations.

It is not that the diamonds in the jewelers' windows sparkle with a more dazzling brightness, nor that the merchants' stock glows in more glorious hues. It is not for any of these reasons that business takes a fresh start and with redoubled vigor urges along, doubling and trebling the shopman's profits, until he who has begun by frowns, finds himself tempted into a smile which grows into a broad grin that lasts invariably until the new year has begun. Oh, no; there is magic or nothing in it. The spirit of harlequin is abroad at such a time, waving his sword of lath and performing most fantastic tricks, most amazing tricks of mystification. Broadway is bewitched, the fairies have it in their charge, and nursery visions of golden realms, unreal delights and pleasures of enchanted lands revive, while that same harlequin of whom we have spoken waves over all the enchanted dreamers that same potent sword of lath. And what a transformation do we find. Old men return to youth—the halt, the blind, the deaf, invigorate with potent memories of the past, come out rejuvenate to live a brief existence as they were. This is the holiday time, and these are the effects of its mystic influences. These are the causes that make the ordinary sights and scenes of the great artery of the Metropolis take fresh vigor, new beauties hitherto unknown. This is why our merchants range themselves in line along the gay promenade with more than usual glory of bright colors and rich combinations in their goods. And foremost among them in the richness of their display and the amount of their holiday business, are the advertisers in the TIMES. Let us walk among the gay crowds who anticipate the holidays in their sentiments and purchases, and review as we go the glories of the carnival show, and the novelties of our palaces of trade. The show is indeed tempting, and the avidity with which the "shoppers" rush into the temptation is the greatest of all the wonders of the coming period of extravagance. We propose to review these from day to day, not hoping to embrace all in a single glance, nor to describe, even with a faint realization of the sights and events and richness of our great retail marts, the extent of the holiday trade, in a single article.

STEWART'S.

STEWART'S, of course, is a favorite resort for holiday traders. It offers such a grand and rich variety to select from, that even in ordinary times it frequently attracts more importunate customers within its spacious precincts than scores of clerks can attend to. Since the holiday trade set in in earnest, several days since, there have been twenty cashiers and over 300 clerks kept hard at work from morning until after nightfall. In the legitimate holiday goods, articles of bijouterie, fancy goods, and little trifles suitable for presents to dear ones, there is a great variety. We noticed a number of unique escretoires, jewel and glove boxes, traveling sacks, &c., of unique design and elegant finish, at every gradation of price. But the greatest demand of the time is for silks. This department has been so pressed with business that, besides the department in the rotunda, it has been found necessary to open another on the Fourth-avenue side of the building. This latter subdivision is devoted to the sale of cheap silks, and here an immense business is being done, owing to the great bargains to be obtained in rich material. The prices here are as cheap for silks as before the war, the stock consisting of a quantity of goods purchased at low figures in Lyons before the city had been threatened by the advancing Prussians.

But the richest show of goods in our opinion is made in the lace department, where a dozen clerks are kept busy attending the wants of the wealthier class of customers. We were shown in this department a magnificent specimen of point de gaze lace flounce, a quarter of a yard in width, of most exquisite intricacy and fineness, at $250 per yard, seven yards being required for a dress, with garniture to match, at $50 per yard. A shawl to match this was quoted at $1,200, and the hankerchief $200, or $3,300 for the complete lace outfit. A small ruffled cape of the same, of superb pattern and workmanship, was held at $240. A very superior sample of applique flouncing was $90 per yard, with shawl to match at $900. A complete trousseau of the finest point d'applique may be had for from $450 upward. A shawl of Chantilly lace, worked in the form of trailing vines and flowers, cost $1,600; flouncing to match, $100 per yard, and parasol cover of the same, $250—an exquisite pattern. The Duchesse, an old style of lace revived, has just been received, and meets with much favor here. Its price ranges from $30 to $40 per yard. Some fine specimens of Chantilly edging at $3 per yard were also shown. Handkerchiefs of Duchesse lace bring from $20 to $50, and are going off very rapidly. Some splendid ideas in lace fans also find expression in the richest imaginable forms. A black Chantilly lace, $30, and a Duchesse at $40, were most remarkable. A great trade is also being done in the department of India shawls. We were shown some exquisite patterns at $200, $400 and $5,000. In all departments of this immense house, however, there is noticed an immense impetus to trade consequent on the approach of the holidays, and purchasers were never, according to all accounts, more eager to part with their money.

KINZEY'S.

At KINZEY'S, No. 691 Broadway, a similar scene to the above is being enacted daily. An immense stock of holiday goods has been laid in, and the entire second floor of the building has been devoted to this special branch of the trade. Toys of every variety and novelty of shape, and attractiveness, richly embroidered needlework sets, lace handkerchiefs and shawls, fancy jewelry and novelties in necklaces and chains are most prominent among the new articles. The stock thus offered for the especial trade of the holidays, is valued at $100,000. Prices range from the very lowest to the extreme of extravagance, and the grand establishment is closely packed with customers all day long. Trade in laces, toys and scarf-ribbons has shown thus far the most briskness in this house, though there is no dullness in any department now that the holidays are drawing near.

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

The new store of this famous firm, at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, is peculiarly fitted for the necessary extreme of display for the enlivening trade. The stock laid in is enormous in quantity, and unsurpassed in quality. In the matter of laces and cloakings and velvets it is especially grand, and the trade in silks is here quite as remarkable as at STEWART'S, the clerks being hardly sufficient in number to fill all the demands made on them. Some unique designs in dressing-cases and glove-boxes attracted our attention, and an intricacy of richness in treasures of the loom and mine bewildered, and made vain all effort to realize their richness in sober prose. The show of Chantilly laces at this house is superb, and the richer variety of shawls and dress goods are offered in abundance at low prices that are calculated to encourage a lively holiday trade.

M'CREERY'S.

At MCCREERY'S, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, the specialty is silks of new hues and rare combinations of color. There is an abundant stock of the richer goods, and a plentiful show of trifles and *bijou* gifts, though the dry goods specialty represses any great tendency to a spread in what are considered legitimate holiday articles. The stock offered is exceedingly fine and well selected, evidently being chosen with the express view of catering to holiday purchasers. Trade in this establishment is, as in the former cases reported, fairly overwhelming, and the rush being so great as to occupy the time from morning till night of every one of the large force of employes of the firm.

MACY'S.

MACY'S, in Fourteenth-street, is always a great centre of the legitimate holiday trade. It always has the most bewildering show of toys, and trifles of greater cost but equal suggestiveness and utility. The show of this season, however, exceeds anything that has gone before. Truly there never was a more splendid display than that to be witnessed there now. Where there is the usual extensive show of laces, fancy goods, ribbons and all the trifles that charm the experienced "shopper's" taste, it is in the toy and *bijouterie* departments that MACY comes out strongest. Among other things we noticed a variety of dressing-cases, ranging in price at from $25 to $90, according to their finish, and our attention was called to many surprising devices in the way of glove-boxes, that answered the extra purpose of cigar-stands, and slippers that might be used as watch-pockets. The variety of the stock really beggars all description, and the crowd of purchasers who jostle and push for precedence in making their purchases, is wonderful. It would drive a political economist crazy to view such a scene.

Hard times these, indeed! Go to STEWART'S, to KINZEY'S, to LORD & TAYLOR'S, to MCCREERY'S, to MACY'S, and then say if this richness of display, this Eastern magnificence, this profusion of wealth, and this lavish dispensing of money, is any sign of poverty and suffering. Say, rather, is it not a sign of happy days to come, and the merriest Merry Christmas of all the long succession of happy days within your memory? The holiday trade, with thermometrical accuracy, shows the temper of our people, and warns as of the state of our pockets. The national barometer is at "set fair," and the thermometer indicates Summer heat.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, of Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, have a limitless variety of every article that can conduce to the comfort and luxury or appeal to the vanity of the female mind. To enumerate them all would be almost impossible, and reference can, therefore, only be made to such articles as seem specially worthy of attention. Their stock of dress goods is unusually large, and embraces everything new in this most important line. Their entire stock has been replenished with peculiar reference to holiday trade, and it is safe to say that there is nothing in the market worthy of attention that has escaped the eye of their buyers. Their fancy goods department is overflowing with articles peculiarly suitable for Christmas and New-Year's gifts—such as fancy French initial handkerchief and glove-boxes, Roman scarfs and ties, and innumerable little outfitting necessaries in that way. They have on hand an immense stock of MONOD'S French kid gloves, and an endless variety of ladies' skirts and white goods, satine clothes and other fabrics for suits.

W. K. PEYTON, NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

At this establishment can also be found a splendid assortment of ladies' dress goods, in the piece and made up. The suits are all in the latest styles, and trimmed in exquisite taste. Among them may be mentioned an extensive variety of Swiss and Tarletan evening robes, serges in all colors, black and colored velveteens, plaid poplin, and endless varieties, especially selected for holiday trade. This firm has also on hand an immense stock of waterproof cloaks, in all styles, Paisley shawls, &c.

G. RICHMOND & CO., NO. 783 BROADWAY.

This is peculiarly a ladies' warehouse, and being for over twenty-five years established in the trade, needs only mere mention. There is no article in its peculiar line of trade that cannot be found here. Ladies' dress caps, head-dresses and embroideries are scattered about in holiday profusion. Valenciennes lace caps and chemisettes, gloves, handkerchiefs, Roman scarfs, sashes and other innumerable articles of feminine adornment are among its attractions.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY.

At this establishment the Winter comforts of the little ones can be fully supplied. Here can be found children's fur sets in every style, and at all shades of prices. Embroidered and imitation handkerchiefs from twelve cents to $3 can also be selected here, all put up in those neat French boxes, that of themselves without the contents are handsome presents. The firm also exhibit a fine line of French organdie evening dresses and overskirts; elegant velveteen cloth, sealskin and Astrakhan cloaks. The babies' department is also complete with every novelty, such as baskets, bonnets, &c.

WILLIAM JACKSON, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

In the midst of life, even holiday life, we are in death, and for this seemingly severe Providential dispensation, Mr. JACKSON provides suitable raiment. His establishment is devoted to the mourning business, and in it can be found every article proper to an outward signification of grief. Henrietta cloths, for deep mourning, bombazine, silk velours, all wool poplins, velveteens, plain black and gros grain silks, of all of which there is an immense variety. There is also to be found here a large stock of Astrakhan and beaver cloakings, and materials for making suits in every variety; crape vails, kid gloves, and, in short, very requisite for a complete mourning outfit.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.

This store, at No. 763 Broadway, is well stocked with a variety of goods suitable for holiday presents, among which may be mentioned, stettins from 50 cents to $1 per yard; ottoman velours, Iregetes and Empress cloths, at equally low figures; mixed goods and plaids; velveteens from 87½ cents to $2 50 per yard, and common goods, which have been purchased expressly for the holiday trade. All goods here are marked down to the lowest figures, and purchasers can scarcely fail of being satisfied with the bargains.

A. W. TAYLOR.

This gentleman has recently opened the stores No. 55 Lispenard-street and No. 308 Canal-street, for the purpose of retailing at wholesale prices a large lot of fancy dry goods and notions. His stock consists of furs in considerable variety, a general line of fancy goods, writing-desks and work-boxes, dolls, gloves, hosiery, &c. He is considerably under the Broadway stores as regards prices, and his stock is not inferior to any of the larger establishments.

BENNETT WILLIAMS.

This gentleman, as our readers are well aware, has the oldest established lace-store in the City. It is located at No. 773 Broadway, and is crowded from morning till night with ladies in search of bargains, and at this particular season they do not have to look far before they are suited. Mr. WILLIAMS has probably the best assortment of real laces to be found in the City. Here can be found handkerchiefs delicate enough to absorb the dew from a fairy's breath, which are only $50 each, and some very handsome articles can be obtained for even $3. Lace collars from seventy-five cents to $75, and in this category may be mentioned some thread-lace collars which are worth $1 50, but which Mr. WILLIAMS finds it profitable to dispose of for from 50 to 75 cents each, and there is just now a great demand for them, ladies coming from long distances in order to secure such bargains. Point laces, by the yard, which could not have been sold before the war for less than $10, are now retailed for $8. Lace capes of thread, valenciennes and guipure, from $5 to $50. Very choice Llama lace shawls and sacks for $10 and upward. Purchasers cannot go amiss if they will give Mr. WILLIAMS a call, and whatever their tastes, will find everything to suit them. He sustains his well-earned reputation of keeping the finest gloves in the market, and selling an article that would elsewhere command $1 50, for $1 25. He will import a new article for the Spring trade, which he can afford to sell at the same price, but at present ladies cannot fail to be suited with the stock now on hand. There is also a choice stock of illusion goods made up into sleeves, chemisettes, &c. Also black thread and guipure laces, by the yard, as well as duchess laces, all of the most exquisite patterns. These goods are all imported direct from Paris, were purchased at a time when money was more valuable to the Parisians than their stock, and Mr. WILLIAMS is giving his patrons the benefit of his foresight and judicious outlay.

RICHARD MEARES.

At the corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street will be found a large and pleasantly arranged store devoted to the business of silks, laces, hosiery and house-keeping goods. Everything in this store is sold at the cheapest possible rates, and it is the aim of Mr. MEARES to keep none but reliable articles. For holiday goods he has an excellent assortment of Vienna leather porte-monnaies, satchels, glove and handkerchief boxes, bonnet and cloaking velvets and velveteens, ladies' sashes, bows and ties, hand-made worsted goods, jackets, shawls and waists, ladies' under-clothing, in every variety, gloves, hosiery, ready-made suits in serges, alpacas and velveteens, skirts, and indeed everything that is wanted in a family of large or small proportions. In the way of house-keeping goods there are lace and other curtains, sheets, quilts, blankets, &c. In fact this store is crammed with goods and usually filled with customers from morning till night, who find that they can do much better on Sixth-avenue than they can in other parts of the City.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

One of the largest stores on the east side of the City, devoted to variety goods and notions, is that at the corner of Grand and Allen streets, kept for the past nineteen years by EDWARD RIDLEY and his sons. This is emphatically the Grand-street cheap store, and here can be found everything that is useful, and a large quantity of the ornamental. Here are lace handkerchiefs from fifty cents to $10, and fine cambrics from fifteen cents to fifty cents, collars and suits consisting of sleeves, cuffs and collars at very low rates, albums, worsted goods in every variety, embracing afghans, ladies' jackets, children's hoods, &c.; an almost endless assortment of dolls, from the rag-baby to the elegantly-dressed wax infant; imported hats of felt in the Montaland and other styles, trimmed and untrimmed; boys' and girls' hats; Scotch caps, imported by Mr. RIDLEY; children's toys, boxes of perfumery, writing-desks, glove-boxes, gentlemen's dressing-cases, ladies' work-boxes, &c. Indeed, there is scarcely anything missing in this store from a penny trumpet to the most delicate embroidered goods. Residents of the east side of the City thoroughly appreciate the enterprise of the Messrs. RIDLEY, and are liberal in their patronage.

MILLER & GRANT.

These gentlemen are importers of rich laces and embroideries, ribbons, dress trimmings, &c., at No. 879 Broadway. They have some very fine specimens of laces in the form of collars, &c., handkerchiefs and other articles, point laces in every style and of the most costly character; also laces by the yard. These gentlemen make a specialty of ribbons, Roman sashes of every variety of color; also fringes for dress trimmings, French fancy goods, and bows for the hair and neck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At CANTRELL'S, No. 341 Fourth-avenue, will be found a great assortment of velvet leggings for children. At BINNS' millinery establishment, No. 647 Broadway, velvet bonnets of all colors and styles, for ladies and children. At ESPENCHIED'S, No. 118 Nassau-street, gentlemen will find the latest style of hat. At HOWARD & CO.'S, No. 865 Broadway, are some rich Paris fans, said to be the only complete stock in the country. F. BOOSS, No. 449 Broadway, makes a specialty of furs for ladies and gentlemen's wear, and offers them at very low rates; his recently-patented "Le Gant Muff" is all the style just now. KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, is as poetical as ever, and his goods sustain their well-earned reputation of being among the best in the City. Mme. NATALIE TILMAN & CO., of No. 84 East Ninth-street, has an elegant assortment of bonnets and every species of millinery, including bridal wreaths and vails, head-dresses, &c. And last but by no means least, Mrs. GAYNOR, of No. 824 Broadway, is ready to supply the ladies with corsets of the latest style, skirts and tournours of the latest style, and all the late novelties, including the bridal and duchess trains and the panier imperatrice skirt.

NEW JEWISH TEMPLE.

Laying the Corner-Stone—Interesting Ceremonies—English and German Orations.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Jewish Temple, "Ahawath Chesed," on the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, a full description of which has been published in the TIMES, took place yesterday in presence of a goodly host of the children of Israel. The large platform laid over the ground, and to a seat on which admission could only be had by the presentation of tickets issued to prevent crowding, was thronged, not only with persons of the Jewish faith, but many Christians, among whom were conspicuous Judge CONNOLLY and some members of the Municipal Government. There were seated on the rostrum raised at one end of this platform the Jewish Rabbi, Trustees of the congregation, the Building Committee, Messrs. Ignatz Stein, R. Wyman, M. Kohner, A. Kind, D. Dunkelspiel, D. Greenfield and H. Eisner. The ceremonies were begun at 10½ o'clock by IGNATZ STEIN, who read a short history of the congregation. He remarked that just twenty-three years ago a few Israelites came to this country from Bohemia and united on New-Year's and Atonement Day, for worship at No. 69 Ludlow-street. In 1848 their numbers were increased by the advent of exile brethren driven from Europe by the revolution. Then it was that a committee of seven was appointed to report upon a plan of constitution for the Jewish congregation. At that date there was but $58 38½ in the treasury. On the 31st of December, in the same year, the constitution of the "Ahawath Chesed" was adopted, and signed by thirty-one members. The difficulties and troubles passed through by it until the establishment of their synagogue, at No. 27 Columbia-street, April 24, 1854, where they worshiped for ten years, were pathetically portrayed by the reader. In 1864, the church at the corner of avenue C and Fourth-street was opened, and since that event the Lord had blessed the children of Israel. He concluded this story with an account of the free and bountiful subscriptions made by the members toward the advancement of their religious enterprizes, stating that $70,000 had been given since last month—when the list was opened for donations to defray the expense of erecting this edifice—in sums of from $250 to $6,000. He returned thanks to the donors and all, male and female, who had labored in its behalf.

The choir, assisted by a large orchestra, sang beautifully the Psalm 118 v. 21–29, under the direction of Rev. Cantor SAMUEL WELSCH. Prayer by Rev. Dr. A. HUEBSCH, the pastor, followed, and Mr. STEIN deposited in the box to be laid in the centre of the corner-stone coin of the time, the Constitution of the United States, the constitution and history of the congregation, the names of trustees and building committee, the roll of membership, copies of the daily and weekly papers and the programme of the day's ceremonies. A silver trowel was presented by the Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. R. WYMAN, to Rev. A. HUEBSCH, who replied suitably, and proceeded to "lay the stone." The copper case was deposited in its receptacle, the mortar laid and smoothened by him, and the upper stone was lowered to its place, while the choir burst forth in joyous notes of praise composed for the occasion by Rev. B. WELSCH. This part of the ceremony over, Rev. Dr. ISAAC M. WISE, of Cincinnati, delivered the oration, saying:

BRETHREN: Let me begin my address to this numerous assembly with thanksgiving and adoration to the Eternal One, the infinite, the absolute deity, who has deigned to reveal himself as the God of Israel, the Lord of Hosts, with thanks also to the rabbi and the officers of this congregation, that I am permitted on this occasion to render glory to the Most High, and to expound Israel's sacred cause in the midst of this worshiping multitude. You lay the corner-stone to a new temple in this Metropolis of our country, to rear upon it another proud structure beside all the gorgeous temples in this City and country; to add another link to the blessed chain of sanctuaries which encircle all climes and zones, all authentic history, from the first altar erected by the Patriarch Abraham in yonder Palestine to the tabernacles of the modern Israel of the globe; to invite the sons and daughters of your congregation, of all the families of man to come and worship the sole Sovereign of the universe, and to listen to the spirit of truth which He poured out, and continually does pour out, over Israel, as the Prophet Isaiah announced to our sires, (Isaiah, xliv., 1 to 6.) He claimed that the people of Israel had always been in advance of the world; spoke of their dispersion as inevitable, for God had dispersed all nations the more effectually to unite the people of the earth. But, said he, the Hebrews have not been lost; they have been massacred, not annihilated. In conclusion, he stated that when freedom reigned, Israel arose in every branch the leader of the world.

Dr. HUEBSCH next addressed the assembly in German, and the ceremonies terminated with a grand anthem of praise by the choir.

Department of Public Parks.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, Tuesday, several communications were received and appropriately referred. Treasurer HILTON reported on the condition of the finances, which was approved and ordered on file.

A communication was received from RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, City Controller, calling upon the Department for statements in detail of the amounts required to be provided for in the annual appropriations by the Common Council for the next fiscal year, whereupon the Treasurer submitted estimates, and a resolution was adopted approving them, and directing the President and Treasurer to transmit them to the Controller.

A report was received from the Auditing Committee on bills examined and recommended for payment, which was approved and the Treasurer directed to pay the same.

A report was received from the Executive Committee, relative to their acts and proceedings, and the Board, after transacting some further routine business, adjourned.

An Important Question Before the Surrogate—The Right to Administer Upon an Estate Opposed.

The following case was brought before the Surrogate, Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, yesterday. It presents several interesting questions. ROBERT S. CIMMON, a Scotch merchant, residing and carrying on business in this City, died here in October last, intestate, aged fifty-one years. As he left no relatives residing in this country, his property, consisting of a valuable stock of goods and a large bank account, amounting to about $60,000, was taken possession of by the Public Administrator, who thereupon gave public notice of an application to the Surrogate for letters of administration, returnable on the 12th inst. Upon an examination of the business books of the deceased, he was found to have a partner in Scotland, to whom the assets of the estate were given up by the Public Administrator. The law requires that in cases of this kind the surviving partner of a firm shall immediately close up the business. On the 10th day of the present month, two days before the notice above referred to was returnable, a party claiming to be a sister of the deceased appeared, and, upon an affidavit that she was a resident of the State of New-York, letters of administration were on that day issued to her. The action yesterday was brought by the Public Administrator to contest the right of the administratrix to the said letters, and the opposition is made on the following grounds: First, that the letters of administration are irregularly issued. Second, that the administratrix named in them is not a sister of the deceased. Third, that if so, she is not a resident of this country within the spirit and meaning of the law. Fourth, that an alien non-resident cannot take out letters of administration; and fifth, that it would be contrary to the interest of the estate to have the said administratrix act as such. After some discussion as to the questions involved, the administratrix was placed upon the witness-stand, and testified as to the facts set forth in her petition for letters on her alleged brother's estate. The direct testimony was all that was taken, when the case was adjourned until today. In the proceedings taken Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH appeared as counsel for the administratrix, and JOHN M. COONEY, Esq., counsel for the Public Administrator, as the opposing lawyer, and on behalf of the interests of the estate.

Police Affairs.

Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BARR sat, yesterday, to hear complaints against policemen. The principal case was that of Capt. MORRIS DE CAMP and Officers BEIG and MORRISON, of the Second Precinct, who were charged with improper conduct by one JOHN H. MCKINLEY, whose affidavit, being burdened with all the legal phraseology, was of extreme length, but only alleged that the officers had annoyed him by continually entering his restaurant and bar-room, at the corner of Fulton and South streets. There were witnesses who deposed that Capt. DE CAMP had once entered the cigar-store and threatened to "pull" the place unless the bar-room was closed, as it was after the legal hour for it to be open; and that once the two officers went into the dining-room, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and said that—having peeped through the shutters—they had seen the bar-keeper selling rum. The Commissioners instantly put their estimate upon this sort of testimony by dismissing the complaints in open session.

A complaint was made against Detective AARON F. YOUNG, growing out of the case against him tried before Justice KOCH, and published yesterday. It was then alleged that he had been paid $1,000 to permit one HENRY SCHNEIDER alias Klein Schmidt, whom he had arrested, to escape, and it now appearing that he did not report either the escape or the arrest at his Station-house, the complaint has been made against him, and he will be tried before the Commissioners on Friday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62...107⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64,b3.107⅝
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67,s3.110
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........109⅞
1,000 do..........109⅞
10,000 do.......b3.109⅞
500 do.....Small.109⅞
15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s Cur......110⅛
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 18⅛
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 69⅞
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 93⅛
1,000 Va. St. 6s, new.. 64
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 98⅛
4,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 80⅞
7,000 do..........c 80¼
20,000 U. Pac. 10s. Inc. 52⅛
5,000 Alton&T.H.Inc 71
3,000 Chic.&N.W.1st. 94⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st 94⅛
25,000 Cen.Pac.GoldBs 92⅛
13,000 do.......b. c. 92
1,000 C. & R. I.&P.7s.100⅛
3,000 C.,C.&Ind.C.1st. 83⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 94⅛
2,000 Morris & Es.1st.100⅛
25 Bank Commerce..125⅛
104 Merchants' Bank.116⅛
30 Nassau Bank......106⅛
600 West. U. Tel...... 45⅛
200 do........b3 45⅛
26 Del.& Hud.Canal.120
18 do...........119⅛
100 Mar. Pref......b. c. 10⅛
400 Pac. M. S. Co...... 41⅛
125 Adams Ex......... 65⅛
10 Am. M. U. Ex...... 46⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 91¼
300 do......s3 91⅛
500 do.....b.c...s3 91⅝
10000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 86⅞
10000 do.........b3 86⅝
40000 do......b. c. 86⅝
200 Erie.........23⅛
300 do..........23⅜
1300 do..........23⅛
100 Harlem R....b30.134
1000 Reading R.......103⅜
300 do............103¼
100 L. S. & Mich. So.. 92⅜
10 do.............93
100 Union Pac. R.......15¼
200 do..............15⅛
200 do..............15
400 Chic.&N.W....b30 74
1300 Chic.&N.W.Pref. 84
500 N. J. Central......109⅛
200 Chic. & R. I........108⅜
23 do..............108
14 Mil. & St. Paul....59
300 do..............59⅛
265 do..............59¼
100 do.........b. c. 59
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅛
600 do..............81¼
300 do.........s10 81
200 do..............81
100 Tol., W. & W....s60 51⅛
100 do.........b. c. 51¼
100 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 94⅝
200 Del., Lack. & W...109⅜
300 do..............109½
100 do..............109⅝
100 Alton & T. H. Pf.... 55
200 Ohio & Miss.......30⅛
100 do.........b. c. 30½
100 Chic., Bur. & Q...152
100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 18⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.110
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.113⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, b3..........107⅛
20,000 do........107⅛
120,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65.107⅛
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....s3.109⅛
7,650 U.S. 5-20 R., '67.106⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3..........110⅛
50,000 do.......s3.110⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68,c106⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.106⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o. 61⅛
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 60⅛
5,000 S. Car.St.6s,n., Jan. & July..... 69⅛
11,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 90⅛
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.B. 97
3,000 Tol. & W.2d M. 85
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf........ 81
1,000 U. Pac.R.1st M 80⅛
4,000 C.,C.&I.C.1stM 83
100 Quicksilver Pf..... 8
100 Mar. Pf.....bet. c. 10⅛
100 Pac. Mail........b5. 41⅛
50 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 46
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 83⅛
100 N. Y. C.&H. R. R. 91⅛
100 do.......bet. c. 91⅛
100 do.........b10 91⅛
300 do.........s30 91⅛
80000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer......86⅛
20000 do......bet. c. 86⅛
40000 do.........s3 86⅛
50000 do.........b3 87
100 Erie R.........23⅛
100 Reading..........103⅛
200 Lake S. & M. S... 92⅛
1300 do........bet. c. 92⅛
1000 do.........s60 92⅛
200 Union Pac..........14⅛
13 Panama..............78
66 Chic. & R. I........108⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 58⅛
170 do..............58⅛
200 do..............58⅛
65 do..............58⅛
100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 51
600 Del., L. & W.........109⅛
100 Chic. & Alton.........116
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.......56⅛
60 Morris & Essex......88⅛
100 do..............88⅛
500 C., C. & Ind. C....18⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.....b3 30⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of New-York, for the month of October, were not rendered until yesterday. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the ten months of the Calendar Year 1870, in comparison with the corresponding months of 1869:

The Import entries in October, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	October, 1870.	October, 1869.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$14,087,056	$10,268,541
Dutiable, bonded	7,163,067	5,841,349
Free Goods	1,193,348	897,239
Total October entries	$22,443,471	$17,009,219

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $417,860, against $3,580,817 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $8,802,588, or $1,639,521 more than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $24,082,992, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $11,161,365, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 46¼ ₩ cent. The amount marketed in October, 1869, was $21,872,622, and the Customs collected $10,554,661.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the ten months of 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries	$255,484,218	$253,334,580
Total marketed	254,922,812*	239,499,557*
Customs thereon	118,597,046	109,887,984
Average tariff	47 ₩ ct.	46 ₩ ct.

*Of which Free Goods in 1870, $11,174,136, and Free Goods in 1869, $12,489,560.

In adition to the above the entries of Foreign Specie for the ten months were $8,799,-031, against $15,319,395 for the corresponding period in 1869.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the ten months of 1870 and 1869, compare as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
January	$21,753,280	$21,419,162
February	24,478,504	25,276,258
March	25,413,044	29,254,096
April	28,252,676	22,993,185
May	24,757,815	22,150,181
June	23,096,826	19,392,268
July	23,632,020	21,926,238
August	31,169,092	28,924,954
September	29,886,563	25,260,373
October	24,082,992	21,872,622
Total ten months	$254,922,812	$239,499,557

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,849,702	June	$9,740,550
February	11,756,434	July	10,592,841
March	11,977,322	August	15,978,513
April	12,799,598	September	14,182,516
May	11,473,412	October	11,161,365

Total New-York duties collected	$118,597,046
Miscellaneous out-port Customs	3,527,492
Total deposited at New-York	$122,124,538

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of October were:

	October, 1870.	October, 1869.
Domestic produce	$16,018,569	$18,419,845
Foreign re-exported	640,835	649,610
Gold and silver	2,416,356	2,531,076
Total Oct. clearances	$19,075,760	$21,600,531

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for Ten months of the calenda. years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Domestic produce	$142,440,575	$153,147,085
Foreign re-exported	8,751,480	6,126,852
Gold and silver	51,344,339	29,248,704
Total ten months	$202,536,394	$188,522,541

The signs of higher Exchange and firmer Gold, noticed in our report last night, were confirmed today. Bills on London went up to 109¾ ₩ cent., 60 days, and 109¾@110 ₩ cent., payable on demand or three days after sight. The sales of Gold advanced to 111@111⅛ ₩ cent., influenced chiefly by the course of Exchange, but to some extent by Cable news of rather lower quotations for the English and American Funds in London. The markets for Gold and Exchange were firm at the close of regular 'Change hours.

The amount of Gold bid for at the Treasury Office, today, was $5,900,000. The award of $1,000,000 was as follows:

Chas. F. Strohm.		Martyn & Runyon.	
$50,000	110.71	40,000	110.65
50,000	110.70	P. Handy.	
B. Balle.		10,000	110.65
10,000	110.67½	J. Molter.	
10,000	110.66¾	100,000	110.65
10,000	110.65½	100,000	110.64½
10,000	110.64½	74,000	110.64
Lockwood & Davenport.		Vermilye & Co.	
450,000	110.66	7,500	110.64
Humbert Bros.		J. F. Underhill & Co.	
40,000	110.66	18,500	110.64
W. T. Hatch & Son.			
20,000	110.65		$1,000,000

Money is loaning to the Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum on call loan, and the Banks are discounting short Merchant paper for their dealers at 7 ₩ cent. The demand from the Brokers on Miscellaneous Stock collateral was reported slightly active near the close of Bank hours, partly on rumors that another "lock-up" of Greenbacks is in contemplation by certain parties who are *short* of Stocks. It may be that such a movement is seriously entertained, but we question whether it can very well be facilitated through any respectable Bank after the general expression of the public against a similar effort, which utterly failed, week before last.

An important decision of the United States Court in Bankruptcy was announced from Boston yesterday, in the case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road. Judge SHEPLEY ruled that Railway corporations are clearly embraced in the terms of "business corporations" in the Bankrupt Law, and the concern involved is now in bankruptcy, and its Stock down to less than two cents on the dollar. We have never doubted that all bankrupt and fraudulently managed Railways are amenable to the Bankrupt Court of the United States, and we confess the surprise so often felt that this Court was not resorted to where the New-York State Courts were found to be too indifferent—we will not say corrupt—or powerless for redress. The explanation is, that many of our learned lawyers, comparatively new to the practice in Bankruptcy, have been apprehensive that once in bankruptcy the Roads could never be relieved without final and irretrievable ruin to the Stockholders. But such, we learn on high authority, is not the practical interpretation of the law, any more than in the case of a Receiver and foreclosure under State proceedings, where the Stock and Bondholders having, through such receivership, rid themselves of bad management, and notoriously corrupt as well as incompetent managers are permitted to come together on agreed terms to relieve the property of its difficulties, and to reorganize without prejudice to any of the interests concerned.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm on the 5-20s of 1867, and steady on the 1862s and 1865s, (May and November;) but otherwise dull. The Southern State Bonds continued firm on Tennessees and steady on North Carolinas. In the Railway Mortgages the Central Pacifics and also the Union Pacifics, although the New-England managers and New-York friends of the Union Pacific appear to be in some tribulation as to the Land Grant and Income Bonds and Common Stock of the concern. The Railway Shares were generally lower than yesterday, and a bearish temper was manifested at the Exchange Boards and in the Long Room on most of the New-York and Western Roads. There was continued free buying of New-York Central Scrip, and also for Western Telegraph, while the weakness of the market was shown on New-York Central Stock, the North-wests and the St. Pauls.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅜
American Gold	110½	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60¼
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	91⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	87¼
Reading Railroad	103⅜	*98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	109
North-west Common	74⅛	73
North-west Preferred	84¼	83⅝
Pacific Mail Company	41½	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81½	80⅝
St. Paul Common	59⅝	58
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31	30⅝
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	50⅝
Western Telegraph	45⅝	46¼
Erie	23⅝	23¼

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.

Gold receipts	$538,556 80
Gold payments	101,001 40
Gold balance	60,707,232 47
Currency receipts	1,790,299 75
Currency payments	1,899,673 21
Currency balance	5,944,254 87
Customs	260,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	110	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	113¼	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	107⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	107⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	107⅛	6s Currency	110⅜
5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	109⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	61⅛	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	64¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1881	102
Va. 6s, old	65	Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1886	103⅛
Va. 6s, new bonds	63	Ky. 6s	99
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100
N. C. 6s, old	45⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100
N. C. Funding act, '66	26	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. C. Funding act, '68	24⅛	Ill. War loan	100⅛
N. C. 6s, new bonds	23	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1873	100
N. C. 6s, Special tax	18	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1878	100
S. C. 6s	89⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1883	100
S. C. 6s, new bonds	69⅛	Mich. 7 ₩ ct., 1878	100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	86⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n.	x102⅛
Mo. 6s	93	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.	107⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	92⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	x102⅛
La. 6s	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	102⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	73	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	102⅛
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	102⅛
Conn. 6s	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	102⅛
R. I. 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	102⅛
Ala. 8s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	100
Ark. 6s, Funded	65		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100⅛	N. Jer. Cen. 2d	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	N. Jer. Cen. new bds.	102⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	102
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	79	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d.	92
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77	87⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	81
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	105	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Harlem 1st M.	99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Harlem C. M. & S. F.	90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	79
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st.	111⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st.	102⅛
Mich. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.	94	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	92
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩ ct.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st.	99⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	98	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	88
Central Pac. bds.	92⅛	Dub. & S. City 1st.	95⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds.	80⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	89⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	51	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	94⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	81	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	88⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	71	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	94	Jol. & Chicago 1st.	106
Del., L. & W. 2d.	95⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	94⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	82
Tol. & Wab. 2d.	85	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82
Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	78	Tol., P. & W. 2d.	67⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '68	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	89	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	83⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	New-York County	200
Manhattan	150⅛	Importers' & Traders'	159
Merchants'	116⅛	Park	168
Mechanics'	137	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Union	137	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
America	145	Central National	105⅛
City	214	Fourth National	108⅛
Phenix	108	Ninth National	111
North River	90	Tenth National	125
Tradesmen's	152	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Merchants' Exchange	103	Del. & Hud. Canal	119½
Leather Manuf's	195	Penn. Coal	218
Seventh Ward	111	Md. Coal Co.	25
Commerce	125¼	Spring Mt. Coal	45
Broadway	300	Canton Co., Balt.	67½
Ocean	70	Con. Coal of Md.	23½
Mercantile	124	Cumberl'd Coal & Iron	35
American Exchange	112½	Western Union Tel.	45½
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	4½
Bank of the Republic	116¼	Quicksilver Pref.	8
Hanover	104½	Mariposa Mining	5
Irving	118	Mariposa Pref.	10½
Metropolitan	136	Boston Water Power	19½
Grocers'	113	Adams Express	65¼
Market	126	Wells-Fargo Express	30½
Nassau	106	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2¼
Shoe and Leather	163	American Express	46
Corn Exchange	130	United States Ex.	34
Continental	97	Pacific Mail	41½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	99
City 6s, new	100	100¼
Camden & Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania	61⅝	62
Reading	98¼	98⅜
Lehigh Valley	59	59½
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	41	41¼
Lehigh Navigation	34⅛	34⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90⅜

The Atlantic and Pacific Road earned in gross in November $109,000 from Traffic, and $58,000 from sales of Land. The line has been completed from St. Louis to Neosho, 241 miles, and is now within ten or twelve miles of the Indian Territory.

The Missouri Pacific Road earned the—

First week, December	$69,945
Same week, 1869	59,027
Increase	$10,918

The Chicago and Rock Island Company notify their Bondholders that by sending their January coupons to the office they will receive immediate examination, and a receipt will be given in advance of the usual checks for Interest. See official notice of F. H. TOWS, Treasurer, on another page.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on the 31st inst.

The Chicago *Railway Review* says, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad:

"The road was completed to Fort Scott on Monday last, and trains now run regularly between Sedalia and Fort Scott. The opening of this important outlet, it is believed, will change to a large extent the trade of Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory, making Fort Scott the chief distributing point for the South-west.

One of the most flourishing towns on the line is Parsons, named in honor of the President of the road. It will be the terminus of four divisions of the road—the Neosho Valley, the Cherokee, the Holden and Sedalia—aggregating about 500 miles. Large and commodious machine-shops will be located at Parsons, and the head-quarters of the Company will, says the Lawrence *Journal*, at an early day, be transferred to this place. The general offices of the road—a road that will, in less than five years, have 800 miles track—together with machine-shops, cannot but add largely to the building up of the railroad town of Parsons."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,

Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NOTICE.—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	6	Hides, bdls.	1,560
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Leather, sides	6,807
Broom-corn, bales	118	S. Turpentine, bbls.	473
Cotton, bales	4,800	Resin, bbls.	124
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	48	Pork, bbls.	570
Copper, bbls.	51	Beef, pks.	1,346
Dried Fruit, pks.	214	Cut-meats, pks.	561
Eggs, bbls.	691	Lard, tcs.	443
Flour, bbls.	9,593	Stearine, pks.	13
Corn-meal, bags	550	Butter, pks.	2,167
Wheat, bushels	19,320	Cheese, boxes	3,847
Corn, bushels	35,900	Tallow, pks.	125
Oats, bushels	40,980	Dressed Hogs, No.	162
Malt, bushels	1,250	Starch, pks.	1,865
Grass-seed, bushels	2,620	Pea-nuts, bags	1,626
Beans, bushels	646	Tobacco, hhds.	24
Peas, bushels	291	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	37
Corn-meal, bags	550	Whisky, bbls.	275
B. W. Flour, bags	410	Wool, bales	67
Hops, bales	374	Tea, half chests	6
Hides, No.	745	Ginseng, pks.	7

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By ship *India*, for Liverpool—27,900 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 62 puncheons Syrup, 300 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—7,624 cases Cartridges, 80 cases Revolvers, 456 cases Knapsacks, 178 cases Harness, 705 cases Muskets, 384 cases Pistols, 10 cases Rifles. Total value, $873,608.

By the bark *Marco Polo*, for Bremen—3,652 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *F. H. Todd*, for Gibraltar, 2,000 cases Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin, 95 cases Tobacco, 109 hhds. Tobacco, 924 bales Tobacco, 20,500 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls have been very quiet at $8 50@$9 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been active and firm; sales here 3,400 bags, to arrive by the British brig *Union*, which left Rio Janeiro Nov. 9; also, at Baltimore, 4,500 bags by the Norwegian brig *Nornen*, 4,434 bags, to arrive by the Argentine bark *Templar*, which left Rio Janeiro Nov. 10, and 1,000 bags by the bark *Aquidneck*, all on private terms. Other kinds have been quoted steady, but have been without animation. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has again declined ⅛c. ₩ lb., with a restricted movement noted for prompt delivery, and an active business for forward delivery. Sales since our last 4,223 bales for early delivery, including 2,589 bales to shippers, 1,168 bales to spinners, 10 bales to speculators, and 456 bales in transit. Also, 11,875 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 200 bales at 15c.; March, 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; April, 100 bales at 15½c.; free on board, Charleston, 200 bales on private terms. And today, December, 300 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14⅞c., 400 bales at 14 13-16c., 2,000 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14 11-16c.; January, 425 bales at 15c., 2,200 bales at 14⅞c., 1,000 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c.; January, 200 bales at 15c.; February, 200 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; April, 200 bales at 15⅜c., together; January, 100 bales at 15c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 100 bales at 15½c., together; February, 350 bales at 15⅛c., 700 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 200 bales at 15 5-16c., 700 bales at 15¼c., 400 bales at 15 3-16c.; May, 100 bales at 15½c.; free on board, 200 bales, Galveston, private terms; free on board, 100 bales, Charleston, private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15	15⅛
Middling	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Good Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,280
Receipts last week	16,931
Receipts the preceding week	23,230
Receipts since Sept. 1	284,130
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	882,100
Exports since our last	300
Exports since Sept. 1	196,231
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,568,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	77,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,150 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, $5 10@$5 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 15; good to fancy, $6 15@$6 60; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 90@$6 20, ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 25@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 45
Extra State	5 90@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in quite moderate request, at previous rates. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable and steady at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good request at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request, ranging from $2 90@$3 40 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 15@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market, which opened tamely, and with an appearance of weakness, closed quite briskly and buoyantly at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. The main inquiry has been for prime samples of New Crop Spring. New Crop No. 2 Spring has been very freely purchased, mostly for export, though to a limited extent on speculation and for milling purposes, at from $1 37 for fair ordinary to $1 39 for prime, and $1 40 for very choice, called No. 1, with the bulk of the dealings reported at $1 38@$1 39, closing with buyers of prime Milwaukee at $1 39, and sellers at $1 40 ₩ bushel. New crop No. 1 Spring has been moderately sought after, on the basis of $1 40 for good No. 1 Chicago, ₩ bushel. Old Spring has been in less favor, and has been irregular in price. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in pretty fair demand within a range of from $1 36@$1 47 ₩ bushel. There has been very little call for White Wheat, which has been quoted at about former figures. The general market closed decidedly in favor of sellers of prime stock, the offerings of which were on a much reduced scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 261,000 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 36@$1 47; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 37@$1 39 for fair to prime, and $1 40 for very choice, afloat; Mixed Spring, part at $1 27½@$1 33½; old Spring at $1 15@$1 30; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 46½; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 47; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and demand at, however, less buoyant prices. The business has been mainly in new Mixed Western, for home use, at from 73c.@77c., chiefly at 75c.@76c. ₩ bushel. A sale of 5,000 bushels, for export, was reported at 73c. ₩ bushel. Yellow has been in some request at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 73c.@77c. for new Mixed Western; 75c.@80c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 75c.@83c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye continues in slack demand, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for State, ₩ bushel; sales, 3,000 bushels. Barley continues in very moderate request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10; Canada East, 90c.@92½c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 78c.@82c. ₩ bushel. Barley-malt has been dull and irregular, including Canada (nominally) at 90c.@$1 10 for poor to very choice, and State at 80c.@95c. ₩ bushel. Oats have been in light demand at somewhat variable prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 55c.@62c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c., afloat, for new Mixed Western, 60c. for State, and 58c.@61½c., from track and afloat, for new White do., ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 4,060 bbls. Flour, and 27,900 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after at steady rates. We quote at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 80c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quite dull at drooping prices. We quote the range from 8c.@16c. for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 374 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Business in all lines has been quite tame since our last, without any material changes in values. A correspondent asks us to give place to the following suggestion, which has already been published by a contemporary: "Permit me to suggest through your columns the necessity and advantage to the iron and metal trade of New-York of an Iron and Metal Exchange. In my opinion there is no branch of trade in this country in a more unsettled and unsatisfactory state than the iron trade at the present time. Considering the large amount of capital involved, and the interest at stake in carrying it on, it is very important and necessary that we have such an organization. Therefore, I would suggest that this subject be taken up by the trade in general, and a meeting called to determine the feasibility of such a movement."

MOLASSES—The demand has been wholly for New-Orleans, of which 450 bbls. have been sold, part at auction at 65c.@72c. ₩ gallon. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@72½c. ₩ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	21c.@26c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	25c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@72½c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a light call for Spirits Turpentine at 46½c. for merchantable lots. Sales were unimportant. Resins were held steady, with more inquiry for strained; 2,500 bbls. good Strained and Low No. 2 brought $2 15. Tar has sold slowly; Wilmington, as it runs, $2 35@$2 40. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c., ₩ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 05@$6 75, ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very limited call for Crude in bulk; sales, in small lots to refiners; 12c. steadily asked. Refined was taken more freely for shipment, with 600 bbls. sold at 23c. Naptha has ruled firm at 9c., without business reported. In Philadelphia trade has been slow, with prices hardly settled. We quote Refined Standard White at 22¾c. The receipts at Philadelphia were 380 bbls. Crude, and 4,300 bbls. Refined. The export clearances hence have been 3,652 bbls. for Bremen, and 2,000 cases for Gibraltar; and from Philadelphia, 151,587 gallons for London, and 145,407 gallons for Amsterdam.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very limited inquiry for Pork for prompt delivery at declining prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 300 bbls. at $19 75@$20 50, chiefly at $19 75@$20, for New Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21@$21 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 for Clear, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a more active call noted, and prices have been quoted about steady, with sales of 2,250 bbls. new Western Mess, January and February, seller's option, reported at $19 ₩ bbl. Also 500 bbls. do., seller four months, at $18 50 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at steady prices. We now quote the range at from 8¼c.@9¾c. as the extremes. Cut-meats continue in slack demand and heavy; sales equal to 75 pks. at 11¼c.@12c. for Western Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for City do., and 8c.@8¾c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been actively sought after for present and forward delivery, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,650 boxes, including Long Clear for prompt and December delivery at 11c.; Short Rib, for December and January, part at 11c.; and Short Clear, part to arrive, at 11½c. ₩ lb. Lard has been depressed and declining, with a light trade reported for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for new Western Steam, and 12c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. new Western Steam, sellers' options, part at 12½c., for December; 12⅜c. for January, and on private terms for February; also, 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller January. February and March, Chicago delivery, at 11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at firm prices; sales have been reported of 240 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet, since our last, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales 110 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive at $29@$31 ₩ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter has been sparingly dealt in within our range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 13c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,167 pks. Chese has been moderately sought after, and quoted steady. We quote at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 3,847 boxes.

SEED—Linseed has ruled firm at about $2 10@$2 12½, gold. Sales 2,500 bags per *Flying Foam*, at $2 12½, gold, and 2,500 bags per *Geraldine*, Puget, at $2 10, gold, sixty days. Other kinds have been quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather easier in price, though holders have been asking previous figures. The demand has been without spirit. Refiners have been passive. Sales have been confined to 96 hhds. Demerara at 12⅛c.; and 615 boxes Havana at 10¼c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 10⅛c.@10½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅜c.@11⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 12⅛c., ₩ lb. Refined have been in moderate demand and less buoyant, ranging from 11⅛c.@14⅛c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in more demand at about former rates. Sales since our last, 135,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8⅞c. for prime; small lots of Stearine at 10c.@13c., chiefly at 12¼c.@13c., and small lots Grease at 7c.@9c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and quoted easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c., for wood and iron-bound pks., closing at 93c. for the latter, ₩ gallon; receipts, 275 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively quiet, and rates have been rather favorable to shippers. There has been a somewhat better inquiry for grain room for British ports, but otherwise the movements have been devoid of spirit. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,225 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and 9-16d. by steam, ₩ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 55,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d. by sail, and 7½d. by steam, ₩ bushel; 400 tcs. Lard at 25s. by sail, and 30s. ₩ by steam; 250 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 40s., and 50 tons Tallow on private terms. For London, 2,600 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 50 tcs. Pork, by steam, at 12s. 6d. ₩ tierce. For a direct port in the Bristol Channel, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For United Kingdom, a new British bark, with 2,000 bales Cotton from Charleston, at ½d., or, if to the Continent, at 9-16d. ₩ lb. For Rotterdam, a British Bark, with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1870.

Trade is dull in all branches of live stock, except Milch Cows; they have risen somewhat, and sell quicker and more freely. No quotations in horned Cattle. Milch Cows at Forty-eighth-street Yard, of medium quality, sold from $65@$75 ₩ head. The best on sale went as high as $85 ₩ head, and one lot of five sold three head at $66, two head at $63 ₩ head. Veals are slow, and quite inferior grass Calves, poor and light, sold at 5¼c. ₩ lb. Sheep and Lambs did fairly; the quality, from fair to good prices, firm as follows: Mixed lots Michigan and State Sheep, 5c.@5¼c. ₩ lb.; Canada Sheep and Lambs, mixed lots, 7c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Hogs sold in small numbers from 7¾c.@7⅞c. ₩ lb., and from $7 50@$7 62 ₩ cwt. The largest proportion of the trade in live Hogs was effected direct from Chicago and Pittsburg with slaughterers.

SALES TODAY.

J. KIRBY sold 75 Sheep, weight 6,030 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,260 lbs., at $5 31 ₩ cwt.; 216 Sheep, weight 16,120 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; all foregoing lots were mixed State and Michigan Sheep. REID & MCGRAW sold 170 State Sheep, weight 16,830 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 5 grass Calves, weight 1,125 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 16 State Sheep, weight 1,290 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 65 Sheep, weight 4,970 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 136 State Sheep, weight 14,930 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 33 Sheep and Lambs, Canadas, mixed lot, weight 3,230 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 113, same lot, weight 11,380 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 34, also same lot, weight 4,930 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 12, 1870: 2,346 head of horned Cattle, 9,072 Sheep and Lambs, 11 Cows, 28 Calves, 3,449 Hogs, 18 Horses, arrived in 252 cars. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street for week ending Dec. 14, 1870: 9,971 Hogs, 33 head of horned Cattle, all Steers. Fresh arrivals this day at Weehawken Yards: Four cars of Sheep and Lambs; two cars consigned to E. VAN WERT, for HUME & ELLIOTT; 1 car consigned to JUDD & BUCKINGHAM; 1 car consigned to KASE & HOOVER. Telegrams announce one car of extra fatted three-year-old Steers, forwarded by B. CHURCH, Alleghany County, N. Y., for to-morrow's market. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Yards for this day: 1,358 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Calves.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

NO. 594 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Houston sts.
EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.) Addresses by Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and others.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENS ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Army of the Loire is again said to be retreating from Beaugency, before Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. The King telegraphs to the Queen in Berlin, on the 13th inst., that after four days of fighting around Beaugency, the French retired to Blois and Tours, having suffered severe losses. The German batteries are said to cover every part of Paris now, and the opening of the bombardment is to begin today. The defense of Havre by the French is deprecated by the London *Shipping Gazette* as useless destruction of property. The Germans are said to be within sixteen miles of the town. Pfalsbourg, one of the two remaining strongholds of the French in the north-east, has capitulated, the German troops occupying the town on the 13th.

The threatened occupation of Luxembourg by the Prussians excites much comment in England. The proceeding is urged by Count VON BISMARCK as a military necessity, and the consent of the King of Holland is said to have been obtained.

The Russian forces are concentrating near the Turkish frontier, and the Eastern question is again agitated in London. Further annulments of the Treaty of Paris are asked by the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople. Great Britain is said to be preparing against a surprise.

An horrible accident occurred on the North Midland Railway, near Bainsley, England, on the 12th inst., by which fourteen persons were killed and twenty wounded. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland declines to receive deputations asking the pardon of the Fenian convicts, alleging that no good result is possible. The approach of the holidays has brought business in London to a standstill. Additional reports of disasters at sea are received from London and Liverpool.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FENTON offered resolutions, which were adopted, instituting searching investigations into the cost of collecting the Customs revenue of the country, and the amount of money received and paid out at the several custom-houses. A call for information was also made respecting the collection of the tax on the scrip dividends of the New-York Central Railroad. The expense of carrying mails and freight to the Pacific Coast prior to 1864 is likewise to be inquired into, as well as the expediency of certain improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The question of assessing Government clerks, for the purpose of raising a fund for their benefit, was the subject of an extended debate, and was finally laid aside to allow for the consideration of the bill providing a plan for securing efficient seamen in the navy. This was introduced last session, and authorizes the receiving of boys into the navy as apprentices, to be trained for "Union seamen." With some slight amendment the bill was passed. The calendar of general and special orders was then taken up, and the question of paying a Union surgeon for property destroyed during the late war by order of Federal officers was discussed during the rest of the day and finally left undisposed of. The House resolution to adjourn from Dec. 22 to Jan. 4 was concurred in.

In the House the greater part of the day was spent in discussing the question of holding a great international exhibition of the one hundredth anniversary of our national independence, and in considering the general Amnesty bill. The former was introduced by Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, and provided for holding the exhibition at Philadelphia. The provision allowing mileage to the Commissioners was struck out and their actual traveling expenses allowed instead, and the number of Commissioners was reduced to one from each State and Territory. An amendment forbidding any expense on the part of the Government, under the bill, and a proposition that the Commissioners be appointed by the Governors of States, instead of the President, were pending when the bill went over until today. The House then proceeded to consider the Amnesty bill reported by Mr. BUTLER. The matter was debated at some length, Mr. BUTLER speaking in favor of the bill, and Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, being its principal opponent. Several substitutes were offered diminishing the number of persons excepted from the benefits of the act, and one, by Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, removing all disabilities without exception. Pending the consideration of these the bill went over till today. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was then reported, and made the special order for Tuesday next, and after some additional appointments to the Committees, the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Yesterday morning a bench-warrant was served upon Hon. C. C. BOWEN, Representative from South Carolina, indicted in the Criminal Court of Washington for bigamy. He gave bail in $5,000 to appear for trial at the present session of the Court.

The case of TAPPAN *vs.* BEARDSLY came before the United States Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of error. The question involved is the right of so-called mercantile agencies to collect and communicate to their subscribers information regarding the financial condition and the character of merchants in the country, as privileged communications.

The resolution of the North Carolina House of Representatives impeaching Gov. HOLDEN, was reported yesterday by the Judiciary Committee and passed by a vote of 60 to 43. The proceedings under this resolution will be pressed forward, and the Governor will be suspended from his executive functions pending the trial.

Three white men wearing masks went to the house of DABNEY KINNELL, four miles from Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday night, to rob him. KINNELL struck one of the men and was shot dead.

Half the business part of Kentland, Ind., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, the loss amounting to about $250,000. The Post-office and the Kentland *Gazette* are among the buildings burned.

The inhabitants of Montevideo, Uruguay, were on the verge of starvation at the date of the latest advices, Nov. 15, in consequence of the seige of the insurgents.

JAMES A. WESTON, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Manchester, N. H. He received 1,150 votes against 957 for WALLACE, Republican, and 163 for CHANDLER, the Temperance candidate. The Republicans have a majority in the City Council.

A verdict of one cent damages was awarded in the Louisville Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in the libel suit of GEORGE ONMACHT against the *Courier-Journal* Company.

Official returns of the recent election in Missouri show the total vote cast as 167,710, of which Mr. BROWN received 103,374, and Mr. MCCLURG 63,336, being a majority for BROWN of 40,038.

A double execution took place in Kingston, Ontario, yesterday. DANIEL MANN and JAMES DEACON were hanged, the former for the murder of a Penitentiary guard, and the latter for poisoning his wife. Both prisoners admitted their guilt.

A party of Brule Sioux Indians recently attacked the Poncas near Sioux City, and a fight ensued in which four Brules were killed, and several others on both sides wounded.

The pugilists arrested on Tuesday in New-Haven for engaging in a prize-fight near Providence, were discharged the same evening, the Providence authorities declining to take action on the ground that the matter was not within their jurisdiction.

The Republican Convention of the First New-Hampshire Congressional District yesterday, at Dover, nominated Hon. WILLIAM B. SMALL, of Newmarket, on the fourth ballot.

A break occurred in the side-cut of the Champlain Canal, at Schuylerville, yesterday morning. D. A. BULLARD'S paper-mill and CRANE & DENNIS' foundry were partially undermined, and both suffer heavily.

The Reform of the Bar.

It will be remembered that the mice once met to consult together with regard to the most effectual means of depriving their enemy, the cat, of further power of doing mischief. They decided at length that the best plan would be, to put a bell on the neck of the animal, so that when she approached they might have due warning. Then arose the important question, who should bell the cat? At this stage of the proceedings a strong difference of opinion arose, although everything had been very harmonious before. There was no doubt whatever as to the propriety of putting the bell on, but when it came to the question of finding some one to do it, the meeting broke up in confusion.

This well-worn fable represents very fairly the position of the lawyers of this City in relation to a "reform of the Bar." Most of them are agreed that reform is necessary—nay, indispensable—if the profession is not to become thoroughly dishonored in the sight of the public. They also know perfectly well which of their number are doing the most to degrade the Bar, and drag a noble calling through the mire. They meet and pass resolutions, like the mice, in favor of belling the cat. But here everything comes to an end. The eminent lawyers who are honest, shrug their shoulders, and hope that somehow or other time will correct the evils which appear now to be gaining the upper hand. The lawyers of the Erie "Ring" laugh in their sleeves, and say that while they are making fortunes out of the Erie business, nobody can expect them to relinquish any part of it.

We hope the public thoroughly understands the position of these Erie lawyers. Some people say that an advocate is bound to appear for anybody who is put on his trial, and who stands in need of legal assistance. Many eminent lawyers have been guided by that rule, although there are some who have altogether repudiated it. But with regard to the Erie business, the question raised is not at all one of that kind. The lawyers who advise FISK and GOULD, are really partly responsible for many of the acts of these men. They are not only employed to *defend* their clients in Courts of law, but to advise them how to bamboozle the shareholders in the Erie line, and generally to evade the fulfillment of their just obligations. Any one who knew Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, only by reputation, would have supposed that when he was asked to act as the legal adviser of JAMES FISK, Jr., he would have replied, "Certainly, I have no objection to give you my advice, but it must be upon condition that you *take* it. I cannot have you coming to my chambers to force your advice down my throat—that would be reversing our proper relations. For instance, if you want my assistance, the first thing I shall advise you to do, is to make restitution to the shareholders you have so long cheated out of their own. I cannot construct arguments by which you will be enabled to make fresh victims, or commit fresh depredations on the old ones. Be honest; do what is right by your shareholders; give up the attempt to make the Erie Railroad a mere tributary to the private fortunes of FISK and GOULD. That is my first advice to you. Will you take it? If not, my clerk will show you to the door."

We believe that no man of proper principle can doubt that this, or something like it, is what Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ought to have said. His present position is the best proof in the world that he took a very different course, and that he consented not only to *defend* FISK and GOULD whenever an attempt was made to bring them to justice, but to be constantly at their service in devising fresh legal cobwebs by which more flies may be caught. Well then, we say that while this sort of business is practiced by "eminent lawyers," it is all moonshine to complain of the small fry of the profession, who offend decency by touting round the Courts, or advertising in the newspapers for business, or who otherwise violate old-fashioned professional rules. It is easy enough to denounce obscure members of the Bar. But why not have the courage to single out the prominent and "distinguished" offenders? Until this is done the public will never be convinced that the "Bar reformers" are not afraid to take those steps which, as they know very well, can alone accomplish the object they profess to have in view.

Mr. Adams and His Address.

It is a peculiarly useful experience for our countrymen to listen to such an address as that from Mr. ADAMS before the Historical Society on Tuesday evening. Not only were the views those of an expert, thoroughly familiar both with the theory and the practice of a difficul tscience—that of international law; not only was the sketch of history presented adorned with illustrations from the speaker's own rich experience, but the whole bore the stamp, which we do not so often see in our public men, of thorough individuality and independence of mind. It cannot be said that anywhere in the long address did Mr. ADAMS "capture" his audience, though the Academy of Music was crowded to the topmost gallery with the best of New-York, who listened for two hours to a review of history, and the account of the progress of the world in international law, as intently as they would listen to a tragedy. It was the highest tribute to the pure intellect and wisdom of the orator. There was not throughout the speech even a turn to catch popular applause. Not a rocket in the national fire-works was let off; not an allusion which might call down the house to the glories and greatness of the Republic; not even a malediction on the rival Powers with whom Mr. ADAMS must have sustained, during four years, the most disagreeable relations which ever diplomate held with a foreign Government. The whole subject of neutrality and the rights of belligerents was looked at as from the mountain top of history and the pure heights of philosophy. For all that appeared in the oration, the speaker might be regarding violations of international law from the standpoint of posterity, without ever having felt or lived under one public injustice inflicted by belligerent on neutral, or neutral on belligerent. Even the illustrations employed to show the immense and vital obligation in a statesman to resist the passion of the hour, though true, were not agreeable to the audience.

If anything is branded in the living memory of Americans, it is the shame and intense but disappointed anger with which they gave up the rebel envoys of the *Trent* to the demand of England. It was a wise action; it had to be done, but it was none the less repulsive. It is true that the seizure was directly against our own precedents in international law. Mr. SEWARD undoubtedly acted like a cool leader in yielding the envoys. But he did not deserve the panegyric of the orator. He did not act from any lofty philosophical views of the obligations toward neutrals. If he had, he would have saved the dignity of the country, by offering at once to the British Government to release the rebel diplomatists under reasons of universal law. Nor was Mr. ADAMS' allusion to the fallen French Emperor altogether harmonious with the feeling of the assembly. Misfortunes so gigantic as those of France deserve, even in a rhetorical illustration, treatment the most respectful from an American statesman. The criticisms of Mr. ADAMS on the great men of our past history were without doubt just, though frequently crabbed in tone. His praise, except of WASHINGTON, was always cold.

This coldness of temperament which has always been so marked a peculiarity of Mr. ADAMS, stood him in great service in his four years of diplomatic struggle with the British Government. No acerbities in the intercourse of the two Governments ever soured the cold urbanity of our Ambassador. No excitement in the critical relations of the two countries, when an angry word from him might have driven the British Ministry to the step which had been fatal to us, ever ruffled the frigid calmness and politeness of the American diplomatist. If Earl RUSSELL offered Mr. ADAMS two fingers, Mr. ADAMS offered the Earl one; if the Englishman was frigid, the American was icy. Temper or the froth of words never covered up the one great object he always held in view—to keep back the British Government from alliance with, or encouragement of the rebels. His perfect calmness, his politeness and his complete understanding of his profession and his mission, enabled him to accomplish a service to his country such as no American diplomatist has ever rendered. Had we suffered under the misfortune of having some "blatherskite," some windy and excitable talker, who did not understand the English governing classes, in the place of Mr. ADAMS at the Court of St. James, it is not too much to say that years would have been added to the civil war, and this whole country might have suffered as the South did. When the proper time came, our polite Ambassador could say the strong word. The sending out of the rebel rams, he informed the British Government, "meant war." No doubt his previous moderation made this last quiet threat the more impressive.

It need not be said that the vast audience, interested and instructed as they had been, went forth from the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening disappointed. What they had gone forth to hear was not given them. The narrative of our neutrality struggles with Great Britain they can read in any history. But Mr. ADAMS possesses a history which is not written. He has acted events which as far surpass those engaging Mr. JAY or Mr. PINCKNEY as the Republic of 1870 surpasses that of 1800. There are a thousand questions connected with those momentous events, of which he was "*magna pars*," which he alone could answer, and which the public are eager to ask. The relation between our own Neutrality acts of 1818, and the British Foreign Enlistment act, and how far the latter is defective; the history, both secret and public, of our demands on Great Britain to observe neutrality; the true narrative of the relations of England and France toward us in the rebellion; the efforts of Mr. ADAMS and our Government to prevent the escape of the rebel cruisers; the exact position of the *Alabama* claims at this present time and the question of their assumption by our Government—all these grand subjects are what we should have wished illustrated by the orator, and on these we heard nothing.

Political Disabilities.

The questions involved in the maintenance or removal of political disabilities do not seem very difficult of solution. The disabilities are not the product of vindictiveness or hatred, but arose out of the exigencies of the situation consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion. They are precautionary, not penal, in their character. They were called for by the circumstances through which the country was required to pass in consummating the policy of reconstruction. At no period has there been any general disposition to uphold them a day longer than they appeared to be essential to the application and success of a broad national policy. The most influential Republican Senators and Representatives have again and again affirmed their desire to remove all disabilities, so soon as the condition of the country rendered the proceeding safe. The Convention which nominated Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, placed the whole question on that ground. It affirmed the wisdom and justice of amnesty,—leaving the matter of time for the consideration of the party in Congress.

It is idle, then, to dwell on the abstract merits of amnesty. The Senators and Representatives who discuss pending propositions as though some great favor were to be conferred, forget that the Republican Party has already proclaimed the expediency of the course sustained in one branch by Mr. SCHURZ and in the other by Mr. FARNSWORTH. The resolution offered by Mr. SCHURZ covers the whole ground:

"*Resolved*, That the disqualifications and disabilities imposed upon persons lately in rebellion against the Government of the United States were dictated by imperative public necessities, and not by a spirit of hatred or vindictiveness, and that as soon as such public necessities cease, due regard for the fundamental principles of our system of government, as well as every consideration of sound statesmanship, demand the removal of those disqualifications and disabilities."

When the time comes for action, the considerations which dictate the removal of disabilities also dictate the doing of it in the most acceptable manner. It is possible to spoil a measure in itself intended to be beneficial by exacting ungenerous conditions, or by displaying a grudging, vindictive temper. If amnesty is to be granted at all, let it be granted graciously. Reservations and provisos aimed at particular classes of influential men, take from the proceeding all semblance of magnanimity. If it is not prudent to restore the entire South to the full privileges of citizenship,—let the case be so understood. Those concerned must abide the advent of a more auspicious day. On the other hand, if we have reached a point at which danger to the Union may be considered passed,—if we conclude that the condition of things anticipated by the Chicago Convention has been reached, and that amnesty may therefore be conceded without fear,—then let the relief be so tendered that it shall help to obliterate the remnants of ill feeling, as well as to perfect the restoration of the Union.

Judged by these standards, Gen. BUTLER'S bill is most objectionable. Either it goes too far, or it does not go far enough. Practically it acknowledges the expediency of amnesty. Its operation, however, is so fettered by conditions that it will aggravate the irritation it is intended to allay, and so frustrate the very purpose of the policy to be applied. It will inflict more wounds than it will heal, and will be regarded by a large body of the Southern people as an insult, rather than as a pledge of reconciliation and peace.

Has the time arrived when any legislation on the subject is desirable? It is for Congress to supply an answer. Missouri, which more than any other State has tested the efficacy of disabilities, has pronounced in favor of their removal. We believe that the prevailing opinion throughout the North and West, even among Republicans, sustains that decision. The conviction gains ground that proscription is no longer necessary, and that the South, having been restored to its place in the Union, should be made to feel that the animosities kindled by the rebellion are fast dying out. The Union is safe now, without the aid of disabilities. Those who still suffer from them are not thereby divested of influence. The status which marked them out for proscription confers upon them social and political weight, whether there be amnesty or not. Shall we provoke these men into unrelenting enmity by excluding them from the privileges of citizenship, or constitute them living examples of the generosity and conscious strength of Republican statesmanship?

The Luxembourg Question.

In 1867, France and Prussia were on the brink of a war, having for its object the possession of Luxembourg. France wanted to purchase the Grand Duchy with its area of 990 square miles, and proposed incorporating its two hundred thousand inhabitants, without asking the consent of anybody save its titular Grand Duke, the King of Holland. The majority of the Great Powers who had guaranteed the neutrality of this territory were perfectly willing that a rather loosely-worded treaty should by this means be removed from the list of international obligations. Prussia had just then finished her little difficulty with Austria rather more promptly than the French Emperor expected, and had placed herself at the head of the North German Confederation. The King of Holland thought fit to apprise his august neighbor at Berlin of the transaction which the Cabinet of Paris was extremely anxious to smuggle through with all convenient speed. There is every reason to believe that Count BISMARCK was well aware of the scheme of his friend at the Tuileries with regard to the Duchy. It is even probable that its peaceful acquisition was one of the conditions made between the two arch conspirators, during their frequent walks on the sands at Biarritz, as the price of the neutrality of France during the Austrian campaign of 1866. The effusive frankness of the King of Holland was the means of bringing the matter before the North German Parliament, and that body, then in the early glow of its Pan-German patriotism, vowed that Fatherland would go to war rather than an ancient fief of the Empire and a member of the old Diet should be absorbed by their traditional enemy. Nothing loth to find a decent pretext for getting out of an awkward verbal engagement, Count BISMARCK protested that he found events too strong for him, and a Conference was assembled in London in May, 1867, to endeavor to avert the struggle that appeared imminent between France and Prussia. In point of fact, neither Power was quite ready to fight, or the Conference certainly never would have assembled. Prussia had a rather higher opinion then, of the French military strength than she has today, and France was not altogether prepared to cope with the needle-gun. It was made, nevertheless, a standing reproach against the Emperor by such Frenchmen as GIRARDIN, that he allowed the opportunity to slip of entering on what was then felt to be an inevitable struggle, and of allowing himself to be so completely outwitted by the more astute Brandenburger. Taking everything into account, it is not too much to say that Luxembourg was the proximate cause of the present war.

The Conference of London framed a treaty which was a very explicit, but very useless, document. It was signed on behalf of their respective Governments by the representatives of Austria, Russia, Prussia, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Under its provisions the Prussian garrison who had up till that time occupied the town of Luxembourg as a Federal fortress, evacuated the place, its defenses were razed, and the Grand Duchy, under the collective guarantee of all the signatories except Belgium, herself a neutral State, was declared to "form a State perpetually neutral." An after question was raised about the precise meaning of the neutrality clause of the treaty, which elicited the official declaration from Russia and England that they understood it merely as a "joint guarantee, and not involving an obligation for any of the States to enforce such a guarantee individually." This lucid explanation, of course, rendered the treaty, for all practical purposes, so much waste paper, and will render its present abrogation by Prussia a matter which need not necessarily form a *casus belli*. That there is a manifest destiny in the annexation of Luxembourg to Prussia a glance at the map will readily show. Her evident determination to hold Alsace and Lorraine renders Luxembourg indispensable for the proper rectification of the frontier.

MINOR TOPICS.

Out of a copious supply of rumors, three points of importance are certain in today's war dispatches. The Prussians have by this time invested Havre; the Army of the Loire is in full retreat, one wing going in the direction of Tours, the other concentrating at Bourges; and Paris, if not now under bombardment, will certainly be so in a few days. The Prussian statement that their batteries command the whole of Paris must be received with considerable reserve. The average distance of the German positions from the outer *enceinte* is about three miles, this in its turn is at least one mile from the inner fortifications, so that unless from the neighborhood of St. Cloud, from which certain suburbs can be easily shelled, it is not very probable that great damage can as yet be inflicted upon the city. The moral effect of the bombardment may, however, be very considerable.

In a little more than three months hence, Rome will formally become the capital of a united Italy. In less stirring times, the event would have profoundly moved the entire civilized world. Overshadowed as it is by changes still more momentous, it marks an epoch in modern history, and prefigures a fresh departure of a national life whose record is one of the most brilliant in human annals. Pious protests against the event will not even have the force of the legal formula of taking exceptions, since every Power in Christendom views the crowning of the edifice of Italian freedom if not with satisfaction, at least without the slightest intention of interfering with it.

Readers of the Erckmann-Chatrian novels will hear with a special pang of regret of the surrender of Pfalsbourg. "*Le Blocus*," one of the most charming of the series, records the heroic resistance it offered to the last Prussian siege. Posterity will read, with unfeigned admiration, the wonderful strength of endurance with which it has faced the present one. The battle of Woerth and MCMAHON'S retreat from Saverne are events which already seem very old, and yet the investment of Pfalsbourg immediately followed them. Corps after corps of Germans swept past it into the heart of France. Strasbourg, Metz, Verdun, Thionville yielded in turn to the invaders, but still Pfalsbourg defied them from its rocky eminence, and now it will probably be found to have only anticipated by a short time the surrender of the capital which was invested nearly two months later.

The Australian proposition to obtain from European Powers a recognition of the neutrality of the colonies in the event of England becoming a belligerent, does not obtain much favor from the London Press. Mr. GAVAN DUFFY, of Young Ireland fame, is the reputed author of the proposition. The *Spectator* discards it as a chimera. The *Economist* declares that the real issue growing out of the colonial relation cannot be thus easily evaded. "Both the United Kingdom and the colonies," it says, "must choose boldly between the policy of independence and the policy of real identification of interests in all Imperial matters." From this dilemma there is no escape. There is but one method of securing for the colonies immunity from the risks which identification with England implies, and that is the acceptance of the policy of independence. It is not possible to share the profits of British connection, whatever they may be, without being liable to its penalties.

Various hints reach us that, however Russia may choose to temporize until the issue of the Prussian campaign is more clearly defined, she is making immense preparations for possible contingencies. The *Financier*, of London, has private advices that vast quantities of munitions of war are constantly arriving at Odessa, in the Crimea, and many places on the northern shores of the Black Sea. Meanwhile, the Poti-Koutais section of the railway now being built in the Caucasus is to be completed, it is said, in a few months. The contract up to Koutais is to be finished soon, under heavy penalties for delay. Military purposes, almost exclusively, will be subserved by this line, which certainly has no obvious commercial advantages. It is plain that the lessons of the Crimean war have been carefully remembered, and that Russia will strive to profit by them in the future.

Mayor HALL estimates the minimum value of the Croton Aqueduct property at a hundred millions of dollars, (*vide* speech at Cooper Institute, Nov. 5.) The cost of maintaining that great work is now defrayed wholly by the annual Tax Levy, the revenues from water-rents being devoted to the Sinking Fund. As the loans which were made to defray the cost of the water-works are now nearly all provided for by the accumulations of the Sinking Fund, the time is not far distant when the entire income from the water-rents may be devoted to the reduction of the taxes, as suggested by one of our correspondents. We are unable to state what is the present annual income from water-rents, not having been favored with the usual annual City report of the Controller for 1869. In 1868, the amount was represented to be $1,232,404. It is understood that the rates of those rents are considerably less than in most other cities in this country.

In the days when amity upon the former basis between North and South was thought impracticable, it was proposed to have two Presidents, officiating conjointly as regards other nations, but wielding exclusive sway, respectively, on either side of the line of Mason and Dixon. Something like this has just been brought about in England by the death of the hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY. The deceased Peer left no issue, but had two sisters, both of whom now claim his office, and both of whom, it is said, will be recognized as having a title to it. It is remarkable that in 1799 precisely the same incident occurred. The barony of Willoughby d'Eresby then fell into abeyance through the death of the Duke of ANCASTER and KESTEVEN, and the House of Lords decided that the Chamberlainship became vested in two sisters of the deceased Duke, and that they could appoint a deputy—a precedent which will probably be followed in the present instance.

England is pushing her policy of colonial confederation. The Dominion of Canada came first. The Australian colonies are preparing for a federative Union. And the last mail brings intelligence that those of the West India Islands which belong to the British Crown are also to be federalized without delay. The pretence assigned is, that such a Union "would lighten taxation and relieve the central Power of local influence." The experience of our northern neighbors does not justify the statement. The taxation of New-Brunswick, for example, has been largely increased under confederation, and Ottawa is described as a veritable hot-bed of petty and corrupt intrigues. Apart from these considerations, we see no reason to doubt the purpose attributed to the British Government. It is testing the process of consolidation, and this hemisphere will witness its development.

The Erie managers have the reputation—perhaps it would be more exact to say the notoriety—of being shrewd financiers. But none of their many little "dodges" is neater than the trick whereby the belated passenger on the Erie Road, who has not had time to purchase a ticket at the station, finds himself mulcted in double the regular fare on the cars. If he remonstrates he is referred to a notice not too conspicuously posted in the station waiting-room, informing all who may chance to see it that fifty per cent. discount of the "train" fare (!) will be allowed to all who buy tickets at the station. The words "fifty per cent," are printed in very large type and the rest of the notice considerably smaller. The ingenuity of this device we can scarcely too much admire. On many other roads it is usual to charge a slight advance, say five or ten per cent. on all fares collected on the cars. The object, of course, is to lessen the duties and probably the temptations of the conductor. But not even Erie audacity could venture to impose so monstrous a tax as 100 per cent., so, the conditions are reversed, and by a dexterous twist, the imposition is made to appear as a favor. Financial genius like this is not found every day.

Personal.

Judge S. E. Mavion, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. B. S. Roberts, of the United States Army; Hon. F. W. Brooks, of Washington; Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and W. S. Rankin, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania; Gen. J. G. Batterson, of Connecticut; Senator Osborn, of Florida, and Judge Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Lucius Moses, of Marcellus, N. Y.; Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts; Gen. Horace Boughton of Texas, and C. H. Shapleigh, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. George Nichols, Secretary of State of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel. Ex-Congressman W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Pay-master J. H. Harmony, of the United States Navy; Hon. George Grier, of Goshen, and Dr. J. M. McClure, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

VENEZUELA.

Terror of the People in Maracaibo—Business Suspended—Guzman's Army Rapidly Approaching and the Blockade Imminent—A Loan Forced at the Point of the Bayonet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARACAIBO, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

The greatest consternation prevails here in consequence of the combination of several threatening dangers. The inhabitants are paralyzed with fear, the stores are all closed, and business of every kind is at a stand-still. What is to be done to avert the impending calamity? is the question on every tongue. Merchants and tradesmen, lawyers and diplomats meet on the street, and eagerly discuss the present state of affairs without finding any solution. Meanwhile the final struggle rapidly approaches.

GUZMAN'S SUCCESSES.

The arrival of the Cuban vessels, especially the *Virgin*, is hourly expected to commence the blockade, in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into between GUZMAN BLANCO and QUESADA. On the land side GUZMAN is approaching with a large portion of his victorious army from Coro. The battles of Coro were long continued and well sustained; but, finally, after seven days' severe fighting, during which every inch of ground was valiantly fought for, the army of HERNANDEZ was compelled to yield, and GUZMAN triumphantly took possession of the town, which had so seriously suffered.

MONEY DEMANDED BY HERNANDEZ.

To render more desperate the deplorable condition of the people of Maracaibo, HERNANDEZ is in the city expressing his fixed determination to defend it to the last. Being entirely without means, and having no funds to supply them, he some time ago called for a loan of $50,000, which not coming in fast enough, he has declared his intention of procuring, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. The merchants and others who could supply this loan appear to have lost faith in the final success of HERNANDEZ, and are unwilling to subscribe, unless something unforeseen transpire, either to put an end to the struggle without further bloodshed, or to give GUZMAN possessssion of the city without any protracted fighting. The River Cucuta is now completely blockaded, and in possession of GUZMAN'S army, consequently not a grain of coffee finds its way into the city, and vessels which have been waiting for cargo will be compelled to load with fustic and leave as quickly as possible. Thus, with their immediate supplies cut off, capitulation or starvation is the inevitable result. The final struggle cannot be long delayed, and will, without doubt, be the most determined and bloody contest which Venezuela has seen for many a day.

THE WARDS OF THE NATION.

Fancy Fair and Bazaar for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans—Great Preparations and Great Expectations.

Among the numerous fancy fairs of the season, which have afforded so much innocent enjoyment and achieved so much real good, not only by the large sums raised for charitable and benevolent objects, but in affording scope for the exercise of the best impulses of our nature, the Fair which opens to-morrow for the orphans of our soldiers and sailors promises to be one of the most enjoyable for the visitors, and deserves to be one of the most successful in a financial point of view. It is designed by its promoters, who number among them all the distinguished General officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is hardly too much to say in advance that it is destined to eclipse every bazaar that has yet been opened here. The Bazaar opens this evening, under the most favorable auspices. Among the prominent gentlemen who will attend and deliver addresses are Gen. MCCLELLAN, Hon. Mr. EVERETT, Gen. DIX and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. The preparations by the lady patrons are on the most costly and elaborate scale, and no effort is being spared to render the latest fancy Fair the best of the season.

Through the courtesy of the directors, the reporter of the TIMES was favored with a view of the rooms last night, and he can therefore furnish the public in advance with some idea of what they may expect to see and enjoy during the days the Fair will last. It was something like an undress rehearsal of some magnificent plays. Around the room were groups of gentlemen, many of them of the highest social standing, earnestly discussing the best methods of arranging the various articles for exhibition. Here a bevy of beauties were laying out tastefully various rare and beautiful products of the artist in statuary and porcelain; and in other rooms might be seen some of the fairest of New-York's fair ones carrying to their destined places articles of *vertu*, vases, flowers, paintings and groups of statuary. All was in elegant disarray, but a few hours later, and the rooms would, as if by the wand of a magician, become like a fairy scene. The first table at the left will be in charge of Mrs. Col. ARCHIEPELL, who will have a splendid collection of the choicest cigars, meerschaums, &c., arranged in a fashion perfectly new and striking. The next tables will be in charge of Mrs. Gen. LAKE, Mrs. Gen. FREMONT, Mrs. Gen. LAURENS and Mrs. Judge DALY, and will be covered with china and bronzes. The next table will be in care of the ladies of officers of the Grand Army of the Republic. A magnificent floral temple, graced by the most beautiful young ladies of Brooklyn, will form a feature of the Bazaar. The other tables are in charge of Mrs. Col. Hopper, Mrs. Gen. Pleasonton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Hattehoster, Miss Dumond, Miss Sutton, of Brooklyn, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Gen. Montague, and one, not the least attraction, will be attended by children of soldiers. Among the novelties during the Fair will be the exhibition of "living portraits" by young ladies—an intensely interesting spectacle, never before exhibited at a New-York bazaar.

The Crispins' Strike—Widening of the Breach.

Every day the breach between the Crispins on strike and their late employers becomes wider, and at present there seems scarcely a possibility of an amicable understanding, and an early settlement of the difficulty between them being arrived at. The manufacturers appear determined to keep their ground, and the Crispins seem equally determined not to submit to the reduction of their wages. A meeting of the Striking Committee was held, last evening, at No. 114 Chambers-street, and reports were received from the Committees appointed to watch the shops on strike. None of the Crispins have gone back to work at the reduced wages, as stated in some papers, nor have any nonsocietymembers been employed in any of them, except that of MORROW BROTHERS, Warren-street, where three were employed, and two of them were discharged for incompetency. Committees were sent over New-Jersey and New-York States to inform the various shoe-makers in the numerous towns of the strike, and keep men who do not know the circumstances of the case from coming to this City for work, on account of seeing advertisements for shoe-makers. The Crispins state that the object of the manufacturers is to break up the Crispin Order. The Secretary of the Secret Council informed a reporter of the TIMES last evening that Mr. WM. C. BURT, of No. 27 Park-row, had offered the old wages to the men in case they would abandon the Crispin Order. This the men refused to do. In another column will be found a card from Mr. BURT, in which he announces his intention to conduct his business hereafter, free from the coercion of any organized body of men, and that his factory will be open to such as wish regular employment at fair wages.

It is under consideration by the Striking Committee and the Sacred Council, to start a co-operative shoe manufacturing company in this City. At present it takes $3,000 per week to support the strike, and as there are no prospects of its coming to an early close, they think it would be better to amalgamate the funds of the different lodges, and establish the co-operative company, with $25 shares. The subject will be fully considered at a meeting of these committees this afternoon. Preparations are being made to hold a grand mass-meeting early next week, and a committee of two called on Mr. PETER COOPER, last evening, to ascertain if they could get the Cooper Institute to hold their meeting in. The committee will report at the meeting this evening.

Probable Indictment of Capt. Grindle.

The examination in the case of Capt. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, was resumed before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. ANN PERRY, a nurse on the vessel, and B. V. CROOK, first mate, testified that the conduct of the accused toward the two sailors, RAU and FRANK, was not characterized by any brutal treatment. The case was summed up in a very eloquent manner by the counsel for the defendant, but the Commissioner decided to hold Capt. GRINDLE and to increase his bail to $8,000.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

MEMORIALS.

Memorials were presented by Messrs. CONKLING, of New-York, and SHERMAN, of Ohio, representing that many of the veterans of the War of 1812 are now inmates of poorhouses, and objects of charity, and praying for pensions in their behalf; and

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a memorial praying Congress to define the regulation of charges of international telegraph lines.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and appropriately referred as follows:

By Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire—To incorporate the Capitol Hill Savings Bank of Washington, D. C.

By Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio—To amend section 7 of the act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to furnish a comparative detailed statement of the cost of collecting the Customs revenue at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and San Francisco, with such recommendations favoring a reduction on such expenses as they may deem compatible with the interest of the public service. Also to particularly report on the present system and practices connected with the warehousing business at the port of New-York. Also in relation to what is commonly known as the "general order business," and the cartage of goods while in the custody of the Government. Adopted.

Mr. FENTON also submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish, for the information of the Senate, a statement showing the amounts of money paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of fines, penalties, forfeitures and seizures by Customs officers at the port of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and San Francisco, since the 1st day of January, 1868, up to and including the 30th day of November, 1870, stating whether such sums of money were obtained by judgment in Courts, by settlement or compromise with parties detected in the commission of frauds, and the causes of such seizures and forfeitures, and of the exactions of such fines and penalties. Also, a statement of the amounts paid as moieties by the Treasury out of funds thus received, to officers of Customs in the ports above named, and to informers and other persons during the same period, with the names of the persons from whom such moieties have been exacted, and the amount received from each in all cases where the amount was $1,000 or more, as also the names of those to whom such moneys have been paid, and the amount thereof respectively. Also, the names of parties at the different ports above named who have been detected in smuggling or otherwise defrauding the Customs revenue, and who have been prosecuted, criminally convicted, and punished, therefor otherwise than by the payment of moneys. Adopted.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDENDS.

Mr. NYE submitted and asked the present consideration of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate proceedings that have been had relative to the collection of the tax on 45,000,000 of scrip dividends of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and whether said tax has been paid into the Treasury of the United States. Adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Other resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. STEWART, of Nevada—Requesting the President to furnish the Senate with a statement of the cost of transportation of mails and freights of every description to the Pacific Coast, and to all intermediate points west of the Missouri River, from the date of the annexation of California, to July 1, 1864, and also the expenses of the War Department and Indian Bureau during the same period, in guarding the Overland Route, from the Missouri River to California, against Indians and Mormons, and the cost of the Indian service on the same line, including all cases of freight and all other expenditures. Under objection the resolution went over.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Louisiana—Instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing and maintaining at the expense of and under the exclusive superintendence of the General Government, a ship-canal from the Mississippi River, at or near Fort St. Philipp to a point near Breton Island, on the Gulf of Mexico, the canal to be open to all commerce entering or departing from the Mississippi River. Adopted.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House resolution for a recess over the Christmas holidays, from the 22d of December to Jan. 4, was concurred in. Yeas 36; nays 16.

FRAUDS IN THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported and asked for present consideration of the joint resolution relative to the Miami Indian Reservation, Kansas.

Mr. ROSS, in reply to his colleague Mr. POMEROY, stated that he had no doubt of the commission of great frauds in the sale of lands in the reservation. The only object of the bill was to secure a suspension of issuance of evidences of title until after an investigation. The resolution was passed.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The bill to provide a relief fund for employes in the Executive Department of the Government was reported, with amendments, by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee.

The bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, and discussed for one hour by Messrs. CONKLING, of New-York, DAWES, of Kentucky, MORTON, of Indiana, DRAKE, of Missouri, TIPTON, of Nebraska, HOWE, of Wisconsin, and HOWELL, of Iowa.

The question turned upon the propriety of levying compulsory contributions upon Government clerks to defray funeral expenses of deceased associates and for other purposes. It was objected that the proposed legislation could have no binding efficacy, and was belittling to the clerks.

Mr. TIPTON was in favor of obviating various difficulties in connection with Government clerkships by securing greater permanency in the tenure of such offices.

Mr. HOWELL proposed the establishment of a regular and sufficient fund to relieve all actual want in the District of Columbia. He detailed the circumstances attending a deplorable case of destitution recently coming under his notice in Washington, and remarked that it was a burning shame and a hideous crime on the part of some one that actual want should exist within the shadow of the Capitol.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said the continued cry by Government clerks about the insufficiency of their pay had no effect upon the country at large, that, as heretofore, hundreds of persons daily made application, either personally or by letter, to members of Congress for clerkships. The inference was that they were enabled to realize larger compensation here than elsewhere. He went on to show that Washington City had been scandalously slandered by unwarranted reports as to extra charges for the ordinary expenses of living. His own experience was that the rates of living were very reasonable.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, prohibiting political assessments in all offices.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, submitted as a substitute for the amendment, the bill previously introduced by him on the same subject.

Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, good humoredly indicated a modification of Mr. DAVIS' amendment, to the effect that the prohibition should cease as soon as the Democratic Party came into power. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, remarked that the lesson taught the Senator from Missouri, in his own State, had doubtless opened his eyes to the fact that the party of which he was so distinguished a member was about passing out of existence, to make way for the great national party, which, though temporarily defeated by fraud and violence, was again about to unfold its time-honored flag above a reunited country. He would advise his friend (Mr. DRAKE) while yet in time, to return like the prodigal mentioned in the Scripture to his father's house, confessing himself no more worthy to be called a son.

Mr. DRAKE replied by an allusion to the probable exclusion of the Democracy from power until some far distant day in the future. In response to Mr. SAULSBURY's invitation, he had only to say that the scriptural prodigal, after leaving his father's house, consumed his substance in riotous living, and after that returned repentant. The Democratic Party of the South had left him (DRAKE) and spent its substance in riotous living, treason and rebellion against the Government, and when, by reason of their course, they had been reduced to feeding on husks, and had repented, he would receive them back; never would he go back to them.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the parallel of the prodigal son did not hold good in one particular in reference to Mr. DRAKE, for while the former, after leaving his father's house, had fed on husks like swine, the latter, since he became a prodigal, had fared more sumptously than ever.

PLAN FOR OBTAINING EFFICIENT SEAMEN.

Mr. DRAKE then withdrew his amendment, and upon his motion, in order to economize time, the bill was laid aside, and the bill of the last session "To promote securing of efficient seamen for the Navy of the United States" was substituted.

This bill provides that in addition to the number of men and boys now authorized in the navy, there shall be received annually, from all parts of the country, not more than 300 boys, from fifteen to seventeen years of age, who, after passing a moral and physical examination, shall serve as navy apprentices until twenty-one years old, to be known as Union apprentices, and to receive such pay as fixed by the President. Upon arriving at their majority, such apprentices, if passing the proper examination, shall be promoted to the grade of Union sailors, either of the class of seamen or ordinary seamen. The Union seamen shall be eligible to promotion to petty offices, rating and position of warrant officers. Seamen now in the navy may, after five years' service, upon procuring certificates of good conduct from their commanding officers, and passing examination, be entitled to receive an appointment as Union seamen.

The bill passed as amended by an additional section, giving to non-commissioned officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, &c., hereafter enlisting in the naval service, the same allowance for clothing as is or may be allowed to non-commissioned officers and privates in the army and marine corps.

PAYMENT OF WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate took up the calendar of general and special orders, the first in order being the bill appropriating $25,000 to compensate J. MILLER BEST, of Paducah, Ky., a Union surgeon, for the destruction of his dwelling-house, in 1864, by order of the Union commander, during the rebel attack upon the place. The general questions of the liability of the Government to pay for private property taken for public use; whether the destruction of the premises, in the prosecution of an act of war, was, in a constitutional sense, an appropriation for public use; and the peculiar features of the case were discussed during the remainder of the session by Messrs. WILLEY, of West Virginia; SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; MORTON, of Indiana, in favor of the claim, and CHANDLER, of Michigan, in opposition. Mr. CHANDLER said the principle of the bill involved the payment of claims, of which this was a representative, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000,000, one effect of which would be to make the Treasury bankrupt and to repudiate the entire national debt. Mr. WILLEY argued that the practical operation during the war of the principle adverted to by the opponents of the bill, would have prevented the creation of any national debt. It was a virtual acknowledgement of the right of the Union armies to lay violent hands upon all private property, whether in New-York, Pennsylvania or Michigan, which was needed for Government use, without any obligations upon the Government to make restitution therefor.

Mr. MORTON, in advocacy of the claim, argued that it differed in principle from the great batch of similar claims for indemnity.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 3½ P. M., went into Executive Session, and ten minutes later adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, presented a resolution of the National Board of Trade in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of Des Moines Rapids, the Louisville Canal, and the mouth of the Mississippi River, protesting against railroad bridges being so built as to obstruct navigation, and asking that all bridges over navigable streams be made public highways.

Mr. FOX, of New-York, presented a petition of envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers, of New-York, against interference with their business by the Post-office Department.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. REEVES—Providing for the sale of lands belonging to the United States at Sag Harbor, L. I.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—To amend the act of the 4th of July, 1840, respecting the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the Commissioner to examine the bridges over the Ohio River, which was adopted.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN 1876.

Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to provide for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. He asked that it be postponed and made the special order for the fourth Thursday in January. Objection to its being made a special order was made by Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, and the House proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORRELL addressed the House, adverting to the great historical facts which rendered such a celebration highly appropriate, and Philadelphia the proper place to hold it in. He said he was authorized to state that if Congress gave to the celebration a national character by the passage of the bill, the authorities of Philadelphia would put up all the necessary buildings in Fairmount Park, and make all the proper arrangements without any expense to the General Government.

Mr. CLEVELAND, of New-Jersey, while willing to admit all that had been said in favor of Philadelphia and its character and position as the great manufacturing city of the country, and as the Mecca of American liberty, was nevertheless opposed to the bill as covering a great scheme, greater than could be developed in the discussion today. He himself had been the first to bring the subject to the attention of the House in a resolution which he had offered at the last session, directing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire and report whether the International Industrial Exhibition, proposed to be held in New-York in 1876, under the auspices of the American Institute, should receive the indorsement of the General Government, so as to give it a national character. He spoke of the high character and great experience of the American Institute, and remarked that instead of the matter being kept under its control, all sorts of speculating propositions of the same character were starting up all over the country. He regarded this as one of them. He calculated that the mileage of the Commissioners, whose appointment is provided in the bill, would amount to between $1,500,000 and $2,500,000.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision for mileage for the Commissioners, and inserting that they should be paid their actual traveling expenses.

Mr. MORRELL accepted the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, objected to the large number of Commissioners provided for in the bill—three from each State and Territory—and moved to reduce them to one from each State and Territory. Agreed to.

Mr. WELKER, of Ohio, moved an amendment, providing that no expense shall be incurred by the United States under the bill.

Mr. CLEVELAND, of New-Jersey, moved to amend by providing that the appointment of the Commissioners shall be made by the Governors of the several States, instead of by the President.

The last two amendments were considered pending, when the bill went over till to-morrow.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

The House then proceeded, at 1½, to the consideration of the bill for full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of all wrongful acts, doings, or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion.

Exceptions from its Benefits.

The exceptions are contained in the third section, which reads as follows:

SECTION 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That the following classes of persons, and the rights, titles and causes of action and matters, hereinafter set forth, shall be excepted from all provisions of the act, and none other: First—Whoever having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point, or the Naval School at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Second—Whoever having been a member of either House of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in the rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, and whoever was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress. Third—Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, or Minister Plenipotentiary, or Minister Resident, or Judge of any Court of the United States, and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, and whoever shall have held either of the like offices, under the so-called Confederate States. Fourth—Whoever, as a member of a Convention, shall have voted for or signed any ordinance of secession of any State, or whoever shall have held the office of Governor of such State, while the same was in rebellion. Fifth—Whoever, while in the service of the so-called Confederate States, treated with cruelty or otherwise than according to the usages of war, any prisoner of war held by the authority of the so-called Confederate States. Sixth—Whoever having charge and custody of the public moneys of the United States, intrusted to them between said dates, have not duly accounted for and paid over the same, and whoever shall have embezzled or secreted public stores, public goods, chattels, moneys, provisions, or military and naval property of the United States. Seventh—All deserters from the Army and Navy of the United States, and all bounty jumpers. Eighth—All property and rights of property acquired by any levy, judgment or extent made and executed upon any lands or tenements, goods and chattels or other valuable thing whatever, and any sale or forfeiture by confiscation or taxation, whereby any rights or titles have become, either in the United States or in third persons. Ninth—Every piece and parcel of land however it may be described or bounded, which now is or has been used as a cemetery in which the bodies of the soldiers of the United States are interred; which is in the occupation of the United States for the purpose of a cemetery, which parcels of land are hereby declared the property of the United States in fee by capture in war, and forever dedicated to the uses and purposes of cemeteries for the soldiers of the United States heretofore interred or hereafter to be interred therein, and be under the sole jurisdiction of the United States for such purposes, inalienable forever. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the validity of any act of Congress removing the political disabilities of any person herein excepted from the benefit of the provisions of this act. And all persons whose political disabilities have heretofore been removed shall be entitled to all the benefits conferred by this act. Tenth—Every right of action and liability arising on any ordinance, law, or contract in aid of the rebellion, and every such right shall be deemed invalid.

Debate on the Bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who reported the bill from the Committee on Reconstruction proceeded to explain and advocate it. He said that it was drawn *mutatis mutandis* from the Amnesty bill passed by the English Parliament after the Scotch rebellion of 1745. He quoted from the preamble and body of the act, and referred to the exceptions in it, among which were all persons of the name and clan of MACGREGOR and all who had been in favor of having the French Army invade Great Britain. He wished that the state of the country was such that all of the exceptions could be struck out, but such was not the state of the country. The bill swept out everything that had been done wrong on one side as well as the other, and said that no more suits could be brought for acts done or committed during the war, either by those who warred in behalf of the United States, or by those who warred against it. It threw the mantle of charity over all. The bill excepted the leaders of the rebellion; but why should they not be excepted? They had played for empire and lost, and should now take the penalty of the loss. It would be seen that the first section only applied to those military and naval officers of the United States who had received their education at West Point or Annapolis. It did not apply to officers who had not been so educated. As to the provision referring to national cemeteries, he said he thought it time, after hearing an eulogy in the Senate on Gen. LEE, that the idea that these cemetries could be in any way tampered with, should be put an end to. If the Union soldiers did anything during the war, they certainly conquered land enough to be buried in. He wanted this bill passed, if for no other reason, so that question might be settled for ever. An objection has been made to the bill that it was not a general amnesty. He was not the most forgiving of men, and he trusted he was not the most vindictive. He could remain unforgiving as long as his neighbors, and he could forgive an honorable opponent quite as early as his neighbor; but when he did forgive, he forgave all over, and when he did not forgive, he remembered all over.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked how many persons the bill would relieve?

Mr. BUTLER replied, that it would relieve everybody in the South who was under legal trouble or vexation. It would relieve every man who held a Post-office, or who was a Sheriff or constable before the war, and who had taken the oath to support the Constitution. As to excepted classes, all they had to do was to come to Congress hereafter and petition for the removal of their disabilities.

Substitutes Offered.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered a substitute for the bill, as follows:

That all persons other than those hereinafter excepted, now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, are hereby relieved from such disabilities, and the same is hereby removed from and after the passage of this act, except from the following classes of persons. First—Whoever having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point, or Naval School at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. Second—Whoever, having been a member of either House of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in the rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Third—Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the executive departments of the Government of the United States, or Minister Plenipotentiary, or Minister Resident, or Judge of any Court under the United States, and shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrection against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the whole bill as follows:

That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, are hereby removed.

Mr. BINGHAM moved a substitute for the first section, removing all political disabilities from all persons except such as were Senators or Representatives in Congress in the years of 1860 or 1861, or were in either of such years officers in the Army or Navy of the United States, heads of Departments, United States Judges, United States Ministers, and except all persons, who, in violation of that amendment, have held office since the 1st of June, 1870.

The Debate Resumed.

Mr. BULTER announced his purpose to have the vote taken on the bill at 3 o'clock.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. He said he would have offered such a substitute as that offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, but that he feared that the House might not be prepared to vote for a general removal of disabilities, but might do so when certain classes were excepted. He hoped the House would adopt the substitute offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, but if not, then he hoped that his own substitute would be agreed to. He argued that nine-tenths of the matter in the bill was matter over which the Reconstruction Committee had no jurisdiction, but belonged properly to the Judiciary Committee; and he expressed the fear that if the bill were passed by a simple majority, it would be contended that it was voted in reference to all subjects, in that it did not receive a two-thirds majority; while, in reference to the removal of political disabilities, it would not be valid. He declared that instead of its being a bill granting general amnesty, it was a bill of pains and penalties—a bill making various discriminations. He had never seen a bill that was further from carrying out the objects which it professed to carry out. It was a bill adding insult to injury. He believed the Republican Party and the Republican Press desired to have general amnesty extended. He thought that party had lost State after State by Congress refusing to pass such a bill, and that it would continue to lose State after State so long as Congress maintained that position.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, advocated the adoption of Mr. FARNSWORTH's substitute. He believed that that proposition would be found to be not only the most generous, but the most patriotic and wisest proposition in that respect before the House. He argued at length against those provisions of the bill relating to legal proceedings and rights of action and property.

At the conclusion of Mr. POTTER's remarks the bill went over till to-morrow.

OTHER BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriates about $20,000,000.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back the bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

APPOINTMENTS ON COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to committees:

On Mines and Mining, Mr. MANNING; on Freedmen's Affairs, Mr. RAINEY; on Banking and Currency, Mr. HOLMES; on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Mr. DIXON, of North Carolina; on the District of Columbia, Mr. DARRALL; on Military Affairs, Mr. MOREY; on the Pacific Railroad, Mr. SYPHER; on Claims, Mr. WOLF.

The House adjourned at 3¾ P. M.

Scribner's Holiday Number.

In the January number of *Scribner's Monthly* the essential characteristics of a holiday number have been successfully attained. The genial influence of the season will be found to pervade its pages, and five of the contributions being specially devoted to Christmas song and legend, will satisfy the most pertinacious stickler for the traditional honors of the venerable festival. No pleasanter holiday companion need be found than its varied and sparkling pages.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*—both full of valuable and interesting pictures of war-scenes. The *Saturday Review*, *Punch* and *Nature* will also be found on the counters of this favorite store.

A. Raymond & Co.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,

CLOTHIERS,

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

WINTER CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

THE GOODS MADE UP AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, AND ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Merry Christmas Present!

For

Wife, mother, daughter, sister or friend,

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine,

HALF A MILLION IN USE!

Warranty and instruction gratis.

Sales-room, No. 625 Broadway.

—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Gift.

A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.

—*Advertisement.* No. 505 Broadway.

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO.,

—*Advertisement.* Astor House Pharmacy.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.

—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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MARRIED.

FULLER—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Frederick Ogilby, FRANK FULLER, of New-York City, to ANNIE W., daughter of the late Jacob W. Thompson, of Portsmouth, N. H.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 13, NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 54 West [illegible]-st.

BARLOW.—At Croton Landing, Dec. 13, 1870, GRACE, youngest child of George J. and Mary Barlow, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. F. King, Mrs. LOIS COOK, late of Philadelphia, relict of the late Elisha Cook, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOBB.—At London, on the 8th inst., FRANCIS F. DOBB, of this City.

FARREL.—On Tuesday morning, 13th inst., at his late residence in Philadelphia, EDWARD FARREL, formerly of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

FLEMMING.—In Jersey City, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, 1870, Mrs. ALICE AMY, relict of James Flemming, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 124 Washington-st., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

GREER.—Dec. 13, JAMES GREER, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, JAMES HOUGH, in his 60th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 West 129th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

HOOPER.—In Brooklyn, on the 13th inst., EDWARD HOOPER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—At Berne, Switzerland, on the 10th of November, after a short illness, MARY GODFREY JENKINS, only daughter of Jeremiah Fones Jenkins, of Providence, R. I., and widow of the late William McCrackan, of New-Haven, Conn.

JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 13th December, 1870, SAMUEL B. JOHNSTON, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 303 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

KIRBY.—In this City, on the 14th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. ANNA L. KIRBY.

Funeral will take place on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 423 West 21st-st. Friends of the family, and of her brothers, Alexander, William L. and Peter B. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend.

LAUNITZ.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, of heart disease, ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, by special train, immediately after the services.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Colonel has the painful duty of announcing the death of an old associate and friend, ROBERT E. LAUNITZ. The members of the Association are requested to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

The members of Company K, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are requested to assemble in citizen dress, at the armory, on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 9¼ o'clock, to attend the funeral of Capt. ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, formerly commandant of the Engineer Corps. The associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, and members of the regiment generally, are respectfully invited to participate.

By order of Company K.

JOSEPH LENTILHON,
F. W. HOUGHTON,
H. L. PIERSON, JR., } Committee.

MIDDLEDITCH.—On Dec. 13, GRACE HOYT, daughter of Rev. Dr. R. T. and Margaret Middleditch, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, Sandford-av., Flushing, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M. Friends are invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MORRIS.—At Glion, Switzerland, on Sunday, Nov. 6, MARY NATALIE MORRIS, daughter of the late Henry Morris, of this City.

Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway, Friday, Dec. 16, at 9½ A. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

STEWART.—At Cooperstown, at the residence of Elihu Phinney, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Rev. CHARLES SAMUEL STEWART, D. D., Senior Chaplain United States Navy, aged 75 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, from same place.

WATSON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., GEORGE C. WATSON, aged 36 years.

Funeral on Friday, Dec. 16, at 12 M., from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. Friends are respectfully invited. Train leaves, via Staten Island Railroad, at 9 A. M.

NICOLSON.—Thursday, Dec. 1, from injuries received at the fire on Gravier-st. New-Orleans, La., JOHN D. NICOLSON, formerly of New York, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains were conveyed to New-York and interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, GLORVINA CECILIA SMITH, relict of Samuel Albert Smith, in the 61st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Allen Hall, No. 133 East 59th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

IN MEMORIUM.

The undersigned Committee, on behalf of the officers and members of Philadelphia Steam Fire Company No. 14, appointed by the Chair to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of regret for the sudden and violent death of a loved comrade, who was summoned without warning, while in the discharge of his duties as a fireman, the presence of our Great Creator, have

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade, JOHN D. NICOLSON, this Company has sustained an irreparable loss, and the whole Fire Department a good and useful member, and that in his brief intercourse with this Company, as a member, he had endeared himself to every one of us by his many good qualities, and by the attentive interest he always displayed in everything that would further the prosperity of his Fire Company; be it further

Resolved, That while we deplore the untimely death of our young member and friend, and would offer all the consolation in our power to soften the grief of his afflicted relatives, still we can only suggest to them that "Nick" has dearly earned the right, by his devotion to duty, to wear the martyr's crown, and let us trust that his great and noble soul has been transported from this troubled world to the realms of bliss, there to forever rest; be it also

Resolved, That this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in all the New-Orleans papers, spread upon the minutes of the Company, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN CONNORS,
Chairman of Committee.
WYNNE ROGERS,
M. W. CLANCY,
JOHN H. REES,
EUGENE KING,
WILLIAM BARCLAY,
W. J. GRADY.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M. and on THURSDAY, at 9 A. M.; A and B, 7:30 A. M.; C and D, 7:10 A. M.; E and F, 6:55 A. M.; G and H, 6:20 P. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,294.

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A glance at the Table of Contents will show its richness in varied articles and illustrations.

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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the friends of the Administration of Gen. Grant will be held under the auspices of the WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CLUB, at Muller's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., Chairman.

R. O. N. FORD,
JAS. MCKENNA, } Secretaries.

CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE.

Clergymen's Breakfast at the Astor House.

Remarks of Henry Ward Beecher, Drs. Buddington, Duryea, Ridgaway, Pentecost and Others—The Christian Moral Science Association in a Fair Way Toward Completion.

The third breakfast in the series given at the instance of Rev. Dr. CATHER, and in furtherance of his object of forming a Christian Moral Science Association in this country, was participated in yesterday, by nearly 100 ministers and laymen of different denominations in this City, Brooklyn and vicinity, at the Astor House. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, presided, and among those present were Rev. Drs. Conant, Buddington, Duryea, Ridgaway, Foster, of Drew Theological Seminary; Anderson, of Rochester University; Robinson, Roche, Ormiston, McVicker, W. McAlister, G. H. Corey, J. Parker, Brown, Merwin, Payson, Pentecost, Tiffany, of Newark; Daniel Drew, Esq., Judge Ryerson, of New-Jersey; Capt. Moreland, and others. The blessing was invoked by Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, and after the breakfast had been concluded, Dr. McVICKER read a portion of John, seventeenth chapter—the Savior's prayer for Christian unity. Rev. Dr. TIFFANY thereafter returned thanks, and then Mr. BEECHER spoke as follows:

REMARKS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on rising, was received with cheers. He said: It is entirely congenial to my feelings to be present to sympathize with all those brethren in the object which has brought us together this morning, namely, to seek a way whereby without attempting to disrupt the external forms of organization in the Christian Church, and without attempting to persuade men to undervalue their own dogmatic conclusions in regard to truth, we still may find a common sympathy such that we shall be consciously united in one brotherhood, although organized differently in the great field of our labors. For such a union as this the world has waited long. That such a union was contemplated by our Divine Master, I think none can well doubt. That there was to be a union of all His followers none do doubt. That there never has been such a union all do know. That all attempts to come to it from the outside have signally failed we are as sure. It is said, I know not how it is with modern physiology, that the seed contains in its germ the perfect formation of the coming tree, and that if we had eyes sharp enough to detect it we should find the tree clearly hidden in the little invisible germ in the seed. I hold in the seed formed of the Gospel as enunciated by our Lord Jesus Christ, there was wrapped up all that development and growth which has been taking place through two thousand years, and which seed eventually must produce a perfect fruit, and that in the great unfolding, or according to modern terminology, in the great development which is coming on in religious feeling, we are not following any but God; are not following an external or material law so much as an internal divine law and principle, and that we are coming at last, through many great trials and convulsions, to the final fruit and form of Christianity, as it was designed by our Master Jesus, and it is to be substantial unity of heart. For if we are one in heart we are not oppugnant, though we may be different in everything beside. No man alone has in himself such magnitude or so many phases from which the truth reflects, as that he can, or any single class of men, reflect the whole truth. There is so much of it; it is so very diverse; it requires such peculiarity of composition to make it known, that it requires one hundred men to surround God's infinite truths, and so, while one is taking one part and another another, if there be no heart union these men are separate sects, and very soon become oppugnant sects. It is the way with the world—wherever you see a man that is not yourself, hit him. [Laughter.] There is no brotherhood in God. Where, however, we are united in heart, we come little by little to a knowledge of the truth—some more than others, some more precious parts—and in the substantial unity of the whole we get the divine truth, and not in the separate presentation of sects, classes or individuals or philosophical schools. It is the sum of all fructifying beliefs that represents Christianity, and not a single opinion of any individual. The Christianity of Jesus cannot be put in a book, and never was. The Bible contains no God, no Christ, but the symbolization of God, and of a Christ. He lives outside of all and of all earths and worlds. Living and vital everywhere, He cannot be compressed into Jerusalem, nor into the Temple, and still less within the leaves of a printed book. The book tells us of Him, but it is not Him. He is in the Church, and what is the Church? Not a building, not a simple population, but it is the heart vitalized by the Divine Spirit itself; the heart of men brought into the region of the Divine power. All these constitute the great Church of God on earth, and it is in the hearts of men that He only can be found. And in this great work which has been going on through many stages from the beginning until this day, it seems to me that the providence of God indicates that we are drawing near to that final fruition for which Christ prayed. We are to remember the platform laid down to the masses. In identifying our great Master, John sent to the Savior demanding, "Art thou the Christ, or look we for another." Jesus said, "Go and tell John I preach such and such doctrines, and I organized such a kindred." In that same hour He had been performing many wonderful works. "Go tell him," said He, "the blind see, the deaf hear, the dead are raised," and then the climax of all, "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them." Jesus says, "go tell him that:" and John has sense enough to know what that means. [A laugh.] What was then the substance of all this? The works that are done, they testify, and when, therefore, our Master said, "By his fruits ye shall know him," there was a test of orthodoxy; there was a test of church connection. He that does the will of God in the Spirit of the Lord, or seeks to do it in earnestness cannot be heterodox. It is in the court of the Gentile he is arraigned—not in his interior, where the heart is the temple. I do not undervalue philosophical reasonings, they are better than nothing, but they are secondary and lower down in the plane. The life of a man is in his heart, and "by his fruits shall ye know him." He who lives in reverential obedience to God is living in true sympathy with the Divine power; he is Christ's; he is mine; he is yours, and he is everybody's. FENELON and BOSSUET are mine, though they may not be wise. Enough to know that I am theirs, but that is their mistake and not mine. [Laughter.] All men long for Heaven. No man loves the animal for ever, and seeking resurrection of the Spirit out of animalism is breaking up toward the divine light. Life being the resurrection kindled in him, no man is coming to these higher planes that is not my blood, and his my father's blood, in him then is Jesus Christ. Now, my brethren, let me inform you in a few words that I am myself the only soundly orthodox man in this congregation, [laughter,] and I also say with the utmost deference that there is but one form of popular church organization. [Continued laughter.] I do think that all the others are clumsy. I won't specify, yet I think the vehicles with which they are carrying passengers to Heaven are better than to be without them. I think there is work to be done in all denominations; for the Episcopal Church—God bless the Church of my mother; for the Presbyterian—God bless the Church of my early ministry; for the Methodists—God bless the brethren with whom I have gone through the wilderness and prayed in the camp-meetings of the West, and we desire the support of our brethren of the other Congregational Church, who are known by the name of Baptists, I believe, Sir, are they not? [Laughter.] Our reform churches, since they are reformed, I like them very much. I know of no denomination, however small their numbers, who could not be made powerful instruments for the fulfillment of God's purposes. It is not that they are specially organized, and it is not altogether this that each man thinks that his denomination is the best. It is not that does the mischief. It is that being separately and differently organized, they are trained to believe they are the only organization on which God looks with special favor. Forty men looking into the Scripture; each one drew a special idea, and I don't think God ever set up a mark for forty men to fire at and it could not be hit. Brethren, whatever organization tends to the advancement of the great ends of the Gospel, the brotherhood of Christ and the harmony of the Church, that is good enough for God's providence and it ought to be good enough for us. Therefore let us not be iconoclastic. I would not that any association that undertook to create a Christian union should excite prejudice and distrust. All I say is that while every man entertains his own opinions, let him in a spirit of love for the Lord promote fellowship with others as honest as himself. We don't want one symbol or name; we want one spirit. That we get by the spirit of love from the hands of God, and it answers every substantial use. I recognize the Presbyterians and Baptists as sincere Christians, and in my heart wish them well. I promote the work of God in their hearts; let them be true to their convictions, but let me be true to mine. There are people in Columbia-street who have not the taste in keeping their houses that I have, and I compassionate them. I get up every morning at 6 o'clock, and they can't get up until 8, which is a mortal heresy, but still I speak to them. [Laughter.] There are people who dine at the abominable hour of 6 in the evening, which I never do, and they know it, yet don't reform. Every one is not endowed as I am. [Laughter.] There is but one Pope, and I am he. And yet by this toleration I get along well with these people. I let their children play with mine when I had any, and we are all harmonious, and we visit each other, and we rejoice in each other's prosperity, and we mourn in each other's sorrows. Now, why should not churches get along as well as houses? It is considered bad manners to interfere in a neighbor's economy; why not let churches have the same privileges? Once let men get this idea that conscience requires health, sympathy and co-operative harmony, and the work is substantially accomplished. I believe God is bringing us to that time. Twenty-five years ago who could bring this company of Christian ministers together for the purpose, and if you had you would not have laughed so much and been so happy. I don't believe there would be that same unity of sympathy and religious feeling which exists now. I think the twilight has come. We are in the dawn of the latter day of glory. There are many hard battles to be fought, but the twilight is in the East. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, expressed his confidence in the approach of a period of unity among all churches, and, as a result, the establishment of substantial harmony, of love and sympathy. [Applause.]

REMARKS BY DR. CATHER AND OTHERS.

Rev. Dr. CATHER followed Mr. BEECHER. On opening he remarked that as there were more persons present then than had been at previous breakfasts, and many of them might not know what had been done already, a brief recapitulation would be necessary, which he thereupon presented. He believed, he said, that in united council, as in divided labor, there is the greatest wisdom and power, but the men who should undertake the work of this proposed association should be members of living evangelical churches. They must not believe that Christ is the head of any particular church to the exclusion of every other church, but while each is loyal to his own local organization, they must come together in this work from motives of pure loyalty to Christ, and stay together until conscience releases them. The facts of this science and upon which it is designed to be based, are the creation, the depravity of the human race, the divinity and atonement of Christ, and the work of the Holy Spirit upon human hearts. And on these facts it is designed by this association to build up a high school of morals which shall include the following sections: 1. The Source of Morals; 2. Spiritual Morals; 3. Intellectual Morals; 4. Social Economies; and 5. Industrial Morals. There are now seventy members in the Provisional Council in the United States, but one hundred are wanted before any other step can be taken. The members of this council pledge themselves to pay annually for the purposes of the association for three years, laymen $50, and ministers $25. Members of the Association in the same relations pay: laymen $10 a year, and clergymen, $5. An enrollment book was passed around, in which those who were disposed to join wrote their names and addresses. Mr. BEECHER having a matrimonial knot to tie, at his house at 11½ A. M., withdrew at this point, and called Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON to the chair.

The doctor, on assuming the direction of the meeting, made a brief address. He did not believe, he, said, in forcing Christian unity, but there is a unity which now waits at the birth, and only needs our help to come forth clothed in the spirit and power of Christian unity. Christ means us to be one, and he believed the time had come, but nothing should be done hastily nor any step be taken until the Spirit of Christ within us doth signify it. Christ has designed that his work shall be carried forward by the methods adopted by his Church, and he was ready to take any step forward for Christ. Is it not possible for us, he asked, to realize all that unity prayed for by the Savior in the chapter read and for which the nations are panting, when we engage in unity of work? The Philistines are upon us from all quarters, and who knows but that God may have left these enemies to press upon our flanks to bring us into closer union of action and to release our people from social and moral errors. And when a distinct object is set forth, we shall find unity of work and co-operation of workmen in it.

Rev. Dr. DURYEA, in moving the following resolution for adoption, saw in the analogy of the life of the body and of the mind a unity and a diversity of action and of sympathy similar to that manifested by the Church of Christ. The members may not cognize each other in their activities, but they are certain to do so in suffering. The Doctor further illustrated this idea of Christian union as acknowledged in some form or other by every denomination of Christians. He said that he had had an audience with the Pope, in which that ecclesiastical prelate had acknowledged his sonship, by remarking that though he (DURYEA) was a Protestant, yet inasmuch as he had been baptized in the name of the blessed Trinity, he belonged to the "Holy Father" who gave him his blessing. And you may imagine, said the Doctor, with what interest I watched the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council, and the results to which it should come, even as a child watches the drafting of a will by his father. [Laughter.] The cavils against Christianity, as divided, and its contrast with Roman unity, should be met with such an exhibition of Christian unity as shall make it acceptable and acknowled by Romanism and by infidelity. Can we make such an exhibition? He regretted that there are men in the Christian Church who are all the while asserting the contrary. What we want is such a respectable show of unity as shall carry conviction to every mind—Romanist and unbeliever. The resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice at the effort now being made to give increased prominence to the great idea of the visible Catholic Church of Christ, consisting as it does of the sum of all true—*i. e.,* evangelical—particular churches.

Rev. Dr. ORMISTON said that one touch of nature makes the whole world kind, and so also does one touch of grace make the whole Church kin. And while he held firm to Calvinistic doctrines, he did not deny to others the right to hold different ideas. He heartily moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That we hail with special pleasure the formation of the International Christian Moral Science Association, because it will be a mutual recognition on the part of all its members of their fellow-Catholic Church membership in the growth of their common loyalty to Christ, and their entire competence to differ in those details which are consistent therewith. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY then offered a few remarks, concluding with a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we regard with deep interest and satisfaction the proposed work of this Association, viz., the creation and application of a science of Christian morals, including a section on Christian economies or systematic beneficence, which is only possible to the combined wisdom and experience of the whole church, and which is likely, under God, to augment the power of evangelical Christianity in a degree never before witnessed.

Remarks were also made by Rev. Mr. PENTECOST, Dr. CONANT and Dr. McVICKER, and the annexed resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with sincere gratification the progress which has been made toward the rapid completion of the Provisional Council, and hope that the full number desired, viz., 140, will without delay be enrolled, and that we recommend the distribution of a large edition of the prize essays, "Science and the Gospel, or, The Church of the Nations," as preparatory to the immediate enrollment of the members of the Association itself, and to the holding of the first annual Moral Science Congress in the United States.

Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR then moved votes of thanks to the presiding officers and to Dr. CATHER. The resolution was seconded by Rev. THOS. C. OLIVER (colored) in a very humorous speech, which kept the ministers in a roar all the time, while he related familiar anecdotes of plantation life to illustrate the point that if men would only "spit out" their prejudices they would then easily recognize the universal brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. The climax was reached when he declared that his own prejudice was gone, and in the midst of the storm of laughter that followed he took his seat.

Mr. TAYLOR then moved that as soon as the Provisional Council is ready, it shall call a mass-meeting in the interest of this Association, at which Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER shall be requested to preside. Carried. The meeting, after the Doxology had been sung and the Benediction pronounced by Dr. CONANT, adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Pleas and Action as to the Public Institutions—Publication of Births and Marriages to Cease—Laws as to Vital Statistics to be Enforced.

The Board of Health met, yesterday, at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Barr, Carnochan, Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith, present.

Upon report of the Attorney it was ordered that suits be commenced in thirty-eight cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, twenty-five cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

An order was presented from the Attorney's office by Mr. HASTINGS, embodying the requirements of the Board for the improvement of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which have been heretofore published. The order having been read, it appeared that several gentlemen were present as a committee from the directors of the Asylum, and upon invitation Mr. STRONG addressed the Board. He said that the directors had not been sluggards, nor did they need to be legally warned of their duty to care for the sanitary condition of the buildings and unfortunates in their charge. They had been greatly incommoded by their inability to procure a sufficient supply of Croton water, as they were permitted to lay only a one-inch pipe to the acqueduct, and they have made constant efforts to obtain a sufficient supply. When the institution was opened for the present year the premises were in a perfect Sanitary condition, but soon afterward a boy from Wayne County, who brought the disease with him, developed typhoid fever, and it was thus communicated to others, until there had been a total of fifty-nine cases and seven deaths. From the moment the disease appeared as an epidemic, an adjacent unoccupied building was procured for a hospital, and every case moved thither as soon as developed. The school was also dismissed, and the teachers assumed the duties of nurses of the sick, with such assiduity that one lady has fallen a victim to the disease. Mr. STRONG contended that the directors had throughout done all their duty, and had already all the improvements ordered by the Board in progress.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS also addressed the Board in behalf of the directors, saying he had been one of them for the past fifteen years, and had always taken a great interest in it, as the leading institution of its kind in the world. He objected to the order of the Board, as presenting the directors to the public as delinquents in a matter in which they had been blameless, and they therefore asked that the entering of the order be postponed for the present, as the directors have done, or are doing, all that it requires, and they desire that all they do may be supervised by the Engineer of the Board. Upon the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. BROOKS the further consideration of the order was postponed, and the matter was referred to the Engineer and City Sanitary Inspector.

A communication was read from Dr. D. TILDEN BROWN, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, referring to the account of the condition of the institution in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and claiming that whatever may have been the conclusions of the Sanitary Committee, there was no institution in better condition. It was, however, true that the sewerage beyond the grounds of the institution was very defective, but that was entirely beyond the control of the Governors, who had long been anxious to have this matter remedied. An order was presented requiring a nine-inch pipe to be laid to connect with the sewer at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Tenth-avenue, but as it was explained that to carry out the order would require a public street to be entered upon, the subject was referred to the Department of Public Works.

An order was entered requiring the New-York Orphan Asylum to construct a sub-drain and two vaults, 200 feet distant from the main building, and to have them properly inclosed with tight walls.

The Committee on Vital Statistics reported a resolution that in accordance with section 25, chapter 74, of the laws of 1866, information of the records of births be refused for publication, and that the publication of records of marriages be permitted only in the discretion of the Register of Records. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and without debate.

The Committee on Law and Ordinances presented a preamble and resolution, naming the various laws to that end, and declaring that hereafter the Board will vigorously enforce all laws requiring registration of births, marriages and deaths. A discussion ensued as to the means to be adopted to secure perfect vital statistics, but it was finally referred to the Committee to prepare a circular embracing the various provisions of law for distribution to the parties interested.

The report of Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector shows the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported to his Bureau for the fortnight ending Dec. 10, 1870:

Week ending Dec. 3.—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 45; relapsing fever, 7; small-pox, 2; scarlatina, 61; measles, 43; diphtheria, 7. Week ending Dec. 10.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 21; relapsing fever, 7; small-pox, 2; scarlatina, 79; measles, 50; diphtheria, 8.

After the transaction of a large amount of routine business the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only transaction effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Dec. 14,) was made by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, who, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 446 Broome-street. The property comprises a three-story and basement brick house and lot, 25.2x50, and was sold to S. J. LEVY for $45,100—a price considerably larger than it was expected the premises would bring. Although located near Broadway, and desirable as a business stand, the lot is a very small one, while the building is not a modern structure, and in depth not covering the lot. When these facts are considered, the result of the transaction, it will be seen, was most successful, and a very gratifying one to Col. ROBERTS, the auctioneer conducting the sale.

The only other business transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, was the adjournment of the following sales by JAMES M. MILLER: Four lots on the south side of Seventieth-street, 190 feet west of Third-avenue, adjourned to Jan. 5, 1871; house and lot on the south side of Walker-street, 160 feet of West Broadway, premises known as No. 15, adjourned to Jan. 10, 1871. Both the above are Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, referee.

On Saturday, at Hackensack, N. J., at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in that place, a handsomely-located country residence is advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale. The property comprises a stone house, together with over five acres of ornamental grounds. It was formerly the residence of Mr. P. E. ROBERT, and is situated within the village limits. The proximity to the City is a great point in its favor, and the premises will probably bring a good price.

During the present week and until after the holidays there is but little prospect for any particular activity in real estate, but those conversant with the business predict that after Jan. 1, 1871, the market will present an improved tone. As to whether values will then advance is a mooted question, but no serious decline in prices is anticipated, although a strong effort is being made in certain quarters to bring about this result. Holders of property express great confidence in their ability to weather any storm that may arise, and unless forced by circumstances to sell out, it is not probable that lower figures will rule. Larger fortunes have been made in the rise than in the fall of New-York lots, and as the City increases in wealth and importance, the estimated and intrinsic values of property approximate. This being so, as has always been the case in other large cities as well as our own, time has proved that existing prices, even in seasons of speculative excitement, are no criterion as to future worth. Lots in New-York are no sham investment, and bona fide owners can afford to wait patiently, feeling morally certain that they will reap a profit in the end.

Exchange Sales Wednesday, Dec. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story and basement brick house and lot, n. s., No. 446 Broome-st., 100 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 25.2x50	$45,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Desbrosses-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of Washington-st., the e. 3x75	$1,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., 25x100, h. and l.	15,000
Twenty First-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Ninth-av., 25x98.9	9,000
Fifty Third-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Twelfth-av., 60.4x65.9x189.1x125x200.10	40,000
Fifty Sixth-st., n. s., 111 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5, h. and l.	20,500
Madison-av., e. s., 49.6 ft. n. of Thirtieth-st., 23.9x90	34,000
Madison-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of Fifty Third-st., 20x95, h. and l.	50,000
1st and 2d avs., between 95th and 96th sts., 1 block x1,100x201.5x1,039; 2d-av., e. s., 100.11 n. of 96th-st., 206.10x1,040x th. n. to 98th-st. x75.2x100.11x375—J. Voorhis, Jr., to John L. Brown, as President New-York Street-cleaning Association	276,500
Leases Recorded.	
Broome-st., No. 291, 6½ years, per year; Eldridge-st., No. 97, 6½ years, per year	1,600
Division-st., No. 148, 3 years, per year	800
6th-av. and 35th-st., n. e. corner, 5 years, per year	4,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Broadway, s. w. s., n. w. of and nearly adjoining Penn-st., 59.5x93.11x72.8	$1,300
Columbia-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Mill-st., 20x100, (1859)	100
Same property	875
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	825
Lawrence-st., w. s., 78 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 22x84.6	6,500
Luqueer-st., 41.5 ft. s. of, and Clinton-st., 262.8 ft. e. of, 58.7x20.3x62	300
Luqueer-st., s. s., 262.8 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 14.2x41.5x43.10	300
Madison-st., 100 ft. s. of and Ralph-av., 100 ft. w. of, 75x135, 1867	300
Navy-st., e. s., 142 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 22x101	4,500
River-st. and Classon-av., s. e. corner, 70.10x15.3, h. and l.	3,000
Rutledge-st., w. s., 185 ft. n. e. of Lee-av., 20x½ block, h. and l.	9,000
Starr-st., s. s., 277.2 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 22.9x100x50.10x—	210
Union-st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x190	7,640
3d-st., southerly s., 181.10 ft. easterly from 5th-av., 22x100	18,000
East New-York-av., s. s., 52.9 ft. w. of Williams-av., 52.9x91.11x50x74.11, h. and l.	6,000
Evergreen-av., n. e. s., 25.3 ft. n. w. of Palmetto-st., 50.6x82.11x50x90.5	710
New-Jersey-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 25x100	500
Rockaway-av., w. s., Williamson-av., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Matford-place, 50x200	900
4th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x80x10	3,500
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Middletown.	
Manor road and Ocean Hill-av., 3 plots, about 13 acres	$3,924
Manor road, corner New-Dorp to Springville road, 2 182-1,000 acres	447
Manor road and Ocean Hill-av., 2 85-1,000 acres	586
New-Dorp Station road, corner Ocean Hill-av., 4 845-1,000 acres	$1,405
Westfield.	
Freshkill Creek, salt meadow, adjoining H. Journeay, 2 acres	$100
Northfield.	
Simonson-av., e. s., adjoining Mrs. M. A. Ainsley's, 50x100	$150
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Beach-st., s. e., lots Nos. 346, 347, 348, West Mount Vernon, 103x300	$10,000
Beach-st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 347 and 348, West Mount Vernon, 103x200	1,800
Mount Pleasant.	
North Castle road to Fowler's school road, s. s., adjoining A. Woolsey's, 30 acres	$15,000
Morrisania.	
143d-st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of Wilhs-av., 75x100	$2,000
Ossining.	
Croton Aqueduct, e. s., Mrs. Getts', 1 acre	$1,750
Havell-st., e. s., adjoining L. Carroll's, 25x100	400
Westchester.	
Bear Swamp road, adjoining P. Lorillard's private lane, 8 acres	$6,805
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Ogden-st., e. s., 444 ft. n. of Clark-st., 40x100	$2,000
Hunterdon-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Cabinet-st., 100x100	2,300
Court-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Broome-st., 25x100	3,800
Montclair.	
J. Deroxtro's to Pat. Murtha's, 112.5x100	$1,400
Jersey City.	
Coles-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 6th-st., 20x100	$1,375
Madison-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 50x100; Montgomery-av., w. s., 28 ft. s. of Madison-av., 25x100	45,000
Mercer-st., w. s., 40 ft. w. of Varick-st., 20x68	11,000
Lots Nos. 55, 57, block No. 27, Mangin's, 50x100	18,000
Lot No. 2, block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 25x100	600
Lot No. 22, block No. 149, Weber's map, 25x100	225
Bayonne.	
Meadow between 2d-st. and Kill Von Kull, A. M. Zabriskie's	$16,000
North Bergen.	
Paterson Plank road, lot No. 20, Englebrecht's, 25x100	$6,500
Lots Nos. 51 and 52, Tyler Park, 50x100	850
Greenville.	
Lot No. 3, Gould's map, 25x100	$450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

At No. 111 Broadway, STANLEY DAY offers for sale a large line of real estate at prices marked down far below ordinary asking rates, among which are the following, and full descriptions published in his *Real Estate Circular,* for which call personally (sent free by mail on request:) Minetta, near Bleecker, $9,000; 26th, near 6th-av., $27,000; 19th, near 8th-av., $13,500; 22d, near 8th-av., $14,500, or furnished, $18,000; 41st, near 7th-av., $15,000; 45th, near 5th-av., $40,000; East Broadway, near Montgomery, $12,000; Bowery, near Grand, $48,000; Lexington-av., near 34th, $35,000; 3d-av., near 57th, $38,000; Henry, near East Broadway, $17,000; 20th, near 2d-av., $16,500; 36th, near Lexington-av., (stable,) $6,500; 21st, near 2d-av., $5,500; 48th, near 3d-av., $15,500; 60th, near Lexington, $26,000; $28,000; 62d, near 2d-av., $10,000; 76th, near 2d-av., $5,800; 92d, near 4th-av., $8,000; 109th, near 3d-av., $6,000; 117th, near Lexington, $7,000; 118th, near 3d-av., $11,000; $12,000; 2d-av., near 42d, $17,000. Also full lot on 132d, near 5th-av., $3,300.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern, complete dwelling, 22.6x55, lot 100 feet, between 5th and 6th avs., 9th-st.; price very reasonable; terms easy; possession. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A PARK-AV. FULL-SIZE, WELL-located, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling for sale, reasonably. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the corner of Canal and Mercer sts., 43 feet on Canal, 72 on Mercer; one of the best locations in the City for banking or wholesale purposes. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs. on 50th-st., Columbia lease. For sale low. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SIX AND A HALF LOTS, WITH 200 feet of bulkhead, on North River, below 34th-st., with buildings, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY FINE FARM AT MOUNT KISCO, on the Harlem Railroad, in the highest state of cultivation; 147 acres; 400 apple trees, 100 pear trees; fruit in great variety and abundance; two-story frame house, 40 by 35, seventeen rooms; good mill, two run of stone; two tenant-houses and outbuildings complete; $25,000. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF LAND IN SUFFOLK County, L. I., near Islip; for sale cheap if applied for immediately.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR complete suites of rooms, in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 18.9x55x100, lot 100 feet; all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent $3,000,) or possession January, 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-house and Booth's Theatre, and between the Twenty-third-street Ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

Also, at same time and place.

VARICK-PLACE, (SULLIVAN-STREET,)—East side between Bleecker and Houston sts.—The extra-size high-stoop brown-stone and brick dwelling, No. 3, size 25x75, lot 100 feet. Sold subject to lease of $2,400 per annum, expiring May, 1871; tiled hall, modern improvements, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property late of said Paulding, which is situate in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

Also the two-story and verandah house, with the large and valuable lot on which it stands, known as No. 25 North Clever-st., in said city, and heretofore occupied by said Paulding.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 9, 1870. DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWANN, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

IMPORTANT SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hackensack, will be sold the late residence of P. E. Robert, consisting of 5 12-100 acres of land, finely laid out with evergreens, shrubbery: stone mansion, &c.; well adapted for a gentleman's residence; situated on Catalpa-av., 3d-st., Willow-av. and the public road, near the residence of G. N. Zingsem, Esq. Further information of J. T. VAN BLARCUM, Sheriff. The property can be seen on applying to AARON MOSES, Esq., corner of 2d-st. and Spring Valley-av., Hackensack.

Trains leave New-York for Hackensack (upper depot) at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; returning, leave Hackensack at 4 and 5 P. M. for New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

A SAD CASE.—PERMIT ME, THROUGH the columns of your paper, to present a case of suffering and destitution peculiarly sad. It is that of a lady, about sixty years of age, who, accustomed to wealth and the elegancies of life until within a few years, is, by a series of misfortunes, brought to utter destitution and want. Besides being a victim to that most dreadful disease, rheumatic gout, she has not walked a step for two years, having entirely lost the use of her lower limbs. The object of this is to solicit money to place her in some institution where she will have a permanent home. For particulars and references, address M. L. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 194 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $5, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF PERFECTLY-matched bays, 16 hands, long tailed, family horses, high blood, about six years old. Now at the owner's country residence, New-Jersey, two hours from the City. Price, $2,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD-SIZE billiard-table complete, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and McKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip. No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 150 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING AND election by stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, at 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 21, 1870, and reopened Jan. 11, 1871. By order of the Board.
ALFRED NELSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.
T. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SIXTY SHARES EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, $40 each, for sale at auction, FRIDAY, 16th inst., 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; sums to suit; no bonus required; second mortgages bought. CHARLES EMMONS, Home Life Insurance building, No. 254 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BEDMINSTER BONDS—CAUTION.
The public are cautioned against purchasing any bonds purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the Township of Bedminster, County of Somerset, N. J., to aid in the construction of any railroad, as they are illegal, unauthorized and enjoined by the decree of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, and their payment will be resisted. For further information inquire of the Township Committee, or of JOHN RODMAN, Lesser Cross Roads, N. J.
DEC. 1, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TREASURY OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.
The "FIRE LOAN STOCK" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89, (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents,) due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after Dec. 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRCULAR of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be open from this date until Dec. 16.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO US, mailed in Savannah on the 7th inst., has been lost, containing the following bills of exchange:

No. 1,164—£1,021 3s. 10d., sixty days, on Boninger, Kramer & Co., in Amsterdam, payable London, with bill of lading for seventy-five bales of cotton, marked Z. Y. W., per *Annie Torrey.*

No. 1,165—£965 11s. 6d., sixty days, on Buck & Willink, in Amsterdam, payable London, with B|L for twenty bales of cotton, L. O. K.; fifty bales of cotton, F. L. D., per *Annie Torrey.*

No. 1,170—£2,794 16s., sixty days, on Meyer & Bunge, in Amsterdam, payable London, with B|L for 100 bales of cotton, S. J. V.; 100 bales of cotton, R. A. W., per *Eugenie.*

No. 1,171—£565 3s., sixty days, on Bunge & Co., in Amsterdam, payable London, with B|L for fifty bales of cotton, E. Q. A., per *Annie Torrey.*

All drawn on the 7th inst., by Quentell, Nisbet & Co., in Savannah, to the order of Rich. Leroy.

Also, No. 1,150—£800, sixty days, on William Quentell & Co., Liverpool, with B|L for 40 bales, per *Gilliatt.*

The public is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
des-law6m-Th

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—BOUND FILES OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1853 and 1854. Apply to Post-office Box No. 5,570.
DEC. 15, 1870.

CHROMOS SOLD FOR FAIRS AND Church and Sabbath-school presents at about cost. CALDWELL & CO., No. 124 Nassau-st.

A GOOD PRICE GIVEN FOR SHEET steel scrap, in strips or pieces.
THOMAS POPE, No. 9 Gold-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av. (Booth's Theatre.)
Interest at rate of Seven per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in Bank Jan. 1, 1871, that were deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20. Payable on and after the second Monday in January.
Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869, remaining in Bank Jan. 1, 1871.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Pres.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
Parties at a distance can send deposits by mail, and receive their books by return post.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 9 P. M. Interest payable or compounded free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.
THE JANUARY, 1871, INTEREST on the Coupon Bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, as called for, on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Financial Agents.

NOTICE.
THE JANUARY, 1871, INTEREST on the Coupon Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, as called for, on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Financial Agents.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.
IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE examination and payment of the interest on the bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, holders are notified that by sending their coupons to the Treasurer's office, at any time prior to the 30th inst., they will be furnished with receipts for the same, and checks will be given for the amounts, less United States tax, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 31st inst., after 12 o'clock M.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of $7 per share on the preferred stock, payable in money on Dec. 31, 1870, and $7 per share on the common stock, payable in common stock on Dec. 31, 1870; upon condition that the stockholders authorize the issue of the necessary amount of stock.
The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 15, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1871, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 20th instant.
The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 21, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING on the 1st day of January next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company will be paid in gold at the Office of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., on and after that date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK VELVETEENS,
SILK FINISH, FROM $1 TO $2 50 PER YARD.
THE HANDSOMEST GOODS IN THE TRADE.
AT JACKSON'S,
Corner of Waverley-place and Broadway.

VELVET LEGGINGS
FOR CHILDREN,
AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 556 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

NEWSPAPERS.

JOURNAL DE ST. PETERSBOURG.
A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL DAILY.
Subscriptions for the St. Petersburg *Journal* received for three months, six months, or one year, by direct application to the special bureau, in the publishing house of the Imperial Court, addressing "Pont de Police, Perspective Nevsky, St. Petersburg, Russia."
The order for a subscription is to be accompanied by the amount of the subscription, either in cash or in a draft on a St. Petersburg banker.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
For Prussia and States in the German Postal Union	8r.	12r.	22r.
For Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, and Roman States	8r. 75c.	13r.	24r.
For France, Denmark, England, and Romania	9r. 50c.	14r.	27r.
For Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Egypt	10r. 25c.	16r.	30r.
For the United States of America	11r. 50c.	19r.	36r.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 8, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1871.—ALL SIZES, FROM 25 cents to $8. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Tyrian	Wed., Dec. 28
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY, and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Wednesday, Dec. 14
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15
Batavia, Wednesday, Dec. 21
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 28
Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 29
Parthia, Wednesday, Jan. 4
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 11
Calabria, Thursday, Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 12 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 45 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Dec. 17, at 1¼ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Jan. 18, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GEOGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.....BOURGAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and stateroom free.

Dec. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. W. VAN SICK, (via Nassau).....Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CITY OF HABANA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Tinkerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. H. Cox* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and vexations respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 398 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERstands dress-making, cutting and fitting; also all kinds of family sewing; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, in some private families. Call for two days at No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced woman to take full charge of a kitchen in all kinds of cooking, in a boarding-house, club-house, hotel, or restaurant, in French, English, or German cooking; seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 25 Waverley-place, between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; no objections to the country, or to do the coarse washing; understands her duties thoroughly; four years' excellent City references. Call or address No. 57 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH of Ireland young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to waiting; good seamstress, make dresses, operate on machine, and best City testimonials; country or city. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; country or City; very respectable, and good cook; soups, meats, pastry; good baker; will wash and iron, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A situation as nurse to an elderly lady; invalid nurse, or as housekeeper in a small private family; has the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 6 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands her business in every particular, and can furnish first-class references. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., corner Astor-place, trunk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl as nurse for a grown child; would do plain sewing or assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine; good City reference. Call at No. 749 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; well experienced in the care of children; or to take entire charge of an infant; trusty and faithful; no objection to the country; best of City reference; wages $15. Call at 225 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing or general house-work by a smart capable girl; is a good cook, first-class washer and ironer, and a respectful and neat servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young woman, highly respectable and very neat, a situation as nursery governess; good seamstress, experienced nurse, &c.; will make herself generally useful; highly recommended. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or would attend to growing children; lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 141 8th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation to do laundress work or cooking in the City; City reference. Call or address No. 125 West 30th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; two years' City reference. Call at No. 155 West 30th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing if require', good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a young, tidy girl; well recommended. A private family only need apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid's situation by a young, strong girl; well recommended. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 223 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 866 2d-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, CLEAN OLD woman, a home for the Winter; can wash and iron, scrub and keep a kitchen clean; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who is fully competent to do embroidery, monograms, &c., or to go out by the day. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet-nurse. Call for two days at No. 94 Jane-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron or do light housework. Call at No. 147 Christopher-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, not long from England, a situation to do general housework in a private family where there is but one servant; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; willing and obliging; will not go in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 521 Elizabeth-st., near Houston, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT competent woman as good cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastries, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WRITING A PLAIN business hand, a situation as a copyist, either in an office or at her residence. Address E. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PARLOR OR chamber-maid; willing to assist at table; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl as a fine laundress. Call or address No. 119 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook in a private family; has good reference from last place. Apply at No. 410 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; and understands all kinds of American cooking and something of German and French; best of references. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl (Swiss) in an American private family, as chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 101 Avenue C, between 6th and 7th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; best of reference for both. Call for two days at No. 234 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do light house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 100 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good, plain cook. Call at No. 324 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced girl; fully capable of taking charge of a young infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 177 Norfolk-st.

A DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT person wishes to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; is a good operator, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 476 3d-av., second floor, front.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY ECOMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

ATTENTION!!!—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French and Irish male and female help, can be suited at No. 136 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL useful man on a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; understands fully the care of horses, carriages, harness, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is willing to work; obliging and trustworthy, and will hire for low wages in a steady place; has the best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a steady and industrious man; a careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and can be very useful as a gardener, &c.; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 6 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and desirable young Englishman as valet waiter-man or general servant for a gentleman, private family or boarding-house; is one that thoroughly understands his business; is very neat, reliable and respectful; best references. Call for WILLIAMS, at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; sober, reliable and trustworthy; no objection to the country; has the best of City recommendations from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTable colored man and wife, or as waiter, the other as cook; both thoroughly competent, reliable and trustworthy; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days No. 155 West 30th-st., City or country.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce superior reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 453 4th-av.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man; will take pruning if not a permanent situation. Address G. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, Scotch; is an excellent hand with horses; has the very best of City references. Call or address M. N., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; his wife as cook and to assist in house-work; City references. Address M. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; has best City references; no objection to the country. Address M. M., No. 910 Broadway, or Mr. Purcell's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable Protestant man; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. B., or call on Mr. Crozier, 146th-st. and 8th-av., or address E. C. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City references. Call or address, for two days, C. M., No. 407 6th-av., near 25th-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; has best City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in a private family; willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable single young man; understands his business in all its branches. Apply to J. A. A., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young man as coachman; best City reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 307 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (English,) a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 100 West 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE first-class salesmen for the State of New-York; none but those thoroughly posted, and having a large trade, which they can influence, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer sts.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR STANDARD ILlustrated books; the best commissions paid to experienced persons. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No 449 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS WAITER in a small family. Apply for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 46 West 39th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessee shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessee to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessee, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interests in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the rate charged by the Central Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The tolls of said railroads are pledged to pay the mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the upper left corner "Proposals for lease of Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cleveland, (now in course of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 28x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, L., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, on second floor of first-class house, in 20th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO let, suitable for two gentlemen, in a private family, with or without breakfasts; superior accommodations offered, and will be let reasonably if applied for at once. Apply at No. 247 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A new select boarders, have large rooms to let, either singly or en suite, with board; also, would take a single gentleman; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 23 Lamartine-place, (No. 357 West 29th-st.)

TO LET, UNFURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where lessons in vocal and instrumental music, and use of five piano will be taken as part payment. Address A., care of Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.

SECOND FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND HANDsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st.; references.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A respectable gentleman can have a comfortable hall bedroom on third floor; rent, $3 50 per week; bath and gas.

A THES. WYCKOFF'S, 279 4TH-AV., a house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; vacated in consequence of a family unexpectedly leaving the City.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms for ladies and gentlemen; also rooms for single gentlemen; first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

ONE VACANT ROOM ON THIRD floor, cosy and warm; good board, suitable for two gentlemen. Third door from 23d-st., No. 203 7th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—A suite of four rooms, on third floor, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 342.—A LARGE, well furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three persons at $24 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. Apply at No. 49 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room, No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 57 Nassau-st., a superb collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing Faulkner's celebrated picture, THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT; Cropsey's last work, AUTUMN ON THE GREENWOOD LAKE; THE WOOD-GATHERERS, by Kaufman; THE PEARL NECKLACE, by Reboner, and many fine specimens by the following artists:

JAMES M. HART,	DE HAAS,
WM. M. BROWN,	GUY,
A. F. TAIT,	WM. T. RICHARDS.
LOUIS T. LANG,	WM. HART,
BISPHAM,	JAMES FAIRMAN,
CULVERHOUSE and others.	
FOREIGN	
GERTZ,	MAES,
DE NOTRE,	COOPER,
L. DE BEUL,	GIRADIN,
FORSTER,	VAN LEEMPUTIN,
VAN DIEGHAM,	KAUFMAN,
KOBBE and others.	

NOW ON EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAFFE, bankrupt.—By virtue of three certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively Nov. 23, 1870, and Dec. 9, 1870, and Dec. 12, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupt above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy, as follows, viz.: On THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., by BURDETT & DENNIS, Auctioneers, at the sales-rooms No. 113 Pearl-street, said property, consisting of jet and glass beads and bugles, walking canes, pipes, leather goods, toy trumpets, slung-shots, iron safe, show-cases, desks, &c., &c., as per catalogues, to be obtained of the auctioneers.—Dated Dec. 13, 1870.

(Signed) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Sales-room, No. 531 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

THE GREAT SALE OF rare, unique and beautiful JAPANESE GOODS, the largest invoice ever imported will, by order of Messrs. Hewlett & Torrance, take place AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, No. 531 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 15, 16 and 17, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Catalogues ready, and goods now on exhibition.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of chattel mortgage, the entire elegant furniture contained in the four-story house No. 208 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., viz.: Rose-wood parlor furniture in brocatel, elegant tapestry and Brussels carpets on all the rooms, stairs and parlors; oil-cloths, carved walnut marble-top bedroom suites throughout, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; sheets, blankets, dining-room suite in oak, some elegant oil-paintings, china, crockery, cutlery, kitchen fur

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

Second Session of the Republican Representatives in Congress—Further Debate on Political Disabilities—No Conclusion—Adjourned Sine Die.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A second session of the caucus of Republican members of the House of Representatives was held in the Capitol tonight. Gen. BANKS called the meeting to order.

Mr. DEGENER, of Texas, was the first speaker, and modified his previous remarks in regard to the Schurz movement in Missouri by declaring that he only meant to say that what had happened in that State might happen in other States, if political disabilities were not removed.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, declared an uncompromising hostility to any further removal of political disabilities.

Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, alluded to the fact that there were three classes in the Republican party on the subject of political disabilities, and urged that such a compromise should be prepared as all could agree upon.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of a general amnesty, and declared that he would vote for any proposition which granted it. The reason why the Republicans recently succeeded in carrying the election in that State was that they had previously declared themselves in favor of removing all political disabilities, and the people by a vote almost unanimous struck from the State Constitution the provisions which imposed them on its citizens.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, declared the feeling and spirit of the South did not justify general amnesty; that the mild treatment by the Republican Party of the rebel party was a mistake, and in the end would prove a failure. The Republicans would regret it; pandering to rebel sentiment was a blunder.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Alabama, said the only course now was to proclaim a general amnesty; that there was less danger from Ex-Gov. VANCE than from men who had never been in the rebellion.

Messrs. MAYNARD and TILLMAN expressed views similar to those uttered by them last night.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, declared himself in favor of a general amnesty, and alleged as the reason why the Republicans in the North opposed the removal of disabilities was of their ignorance of the operation of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment in the South. If this had long ago been repealed, some of the best men in the South now acting with the Democratic Party, would be Republicans. The sympathies of many of these were with the Republican Party; but they acted with the Democrats in hope the latter would the more speedily and certainly aid in the removal of political disabilities. The Southern Republicans knew what best they wanted.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, declared against any further amnesty, and spoke at some length of the state of feeling in Virginia, saying that the conservatives in that State had ignored the Fifteenth Amendment and attempted to prevent colored men from voting.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, had a resolution proposing to adjourn the amnesty question until after the holidays. He showed this to various members, and there seemed to be a disposition on the part of some of them to vote for it, but the resolution was not offered.

The discussion was continued two hours and a half. A number of the members had left the hall, and it being evident that no conclusion could be arrived at, the caucus adjourned *sine die*. There were at no time during the evening more than fifty members present. Gen. BUTLER was among the absentees.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National Council—Election of Officers—A New Code of Principles.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The National Council of the Union League of America met in annual session in this city today. The delegates, of whom there were a large number in attendance, were from fifteen different States. At 12 M. Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, called the Council to order, and in a brief speech gave the delegates a hearty welcome to Philadelphia. After disposing of some routine business, the following officers for the National Council were elected:

President—Hon. J. W. GEARY, Pennsylvania.
Vice-Presidents—C. W. Goddard, New-York; E. A. Stidwell, Florida.
Recording Secretary—Thomas G. Baker, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—S. F. Gunner.
Treasurer—William V. Alexander, New-York.
Marshal—Prof. William Howard Day, Maryland.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel Smith, New-York.
Chaplain—R. C. Moss, Maryland.
Executive Committee—J. J. Giers, Alabama; ——, Arkansas; J. L. Hodges, California; A. Barstow, Connecticut; M. Jewell, Maryland; Hon. J. F. Alger, Missouri; Hon. Mr. Rainey, South Carolina; C. C. Pinckney, New-York; Sinclair Tousey, New-York.

Several important resolutions were adopted, one of which was, that the Councils shall refrain from making any political nomination, and shall follow out the object of the Union League, which is to carry out the nominations made by the Union Republican Party. A new code of principles was adopted, one section of which calls upon the Union League to sustain free schools, and to discourage the appropriation of the public funds for sectarian purposes. Eloquent addresses were made by Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania; William C. Newell, of New-Jersey; Prof. W. Howard Day, of Maryland; J. H. Bayne, of Virginia; Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania: C. W. Goddard, of New-York, and others. The Union League Club of this city formally received the National Council at the rooms of the former body on Broad-street at 8 o'clock this evening, and short and pleasant speeches were made by various members.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

First Congressional District Republican Convention—Nomination of William B. Small.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 14.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the First District of New-Hampshire met here today, and nominated a candidate on the fourth ballot.

FIRST BALLOT.

The whole number of votes was	244
Necessary to a choice	123
Nathaniel Gordon, of Exeter	76
Samuel L. Wheeler, of Dover	74
Jacob H. Ela, of Rochester, (the present incumbent.)	66
William E. Small, of Newmarket	14
William M. Weed	8
Remainder, scattering.	

Second Ballot—Wheeler, 87; Gordon, 80; Ela, 49; Small, 23.
Third Ballot—Wheeler, 119; Gordon, 67; Small, 42; Ela, 16.
Fourth Ballot—Small, 129; Wheeler, 112.

After the declaration that Mr. SMALL was duly nominated, Hon. JOHN P. HALE addressed the Convention.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Withdrawal of Senator Cattell.

The following is the letter of Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, declining to be a candidate for re-election, the points of which have already appeared in the TIMES:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You are aware that, yielding to the solicitation of my friends throughout the State, I allowed the use of my name as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. I did this, confidently believing my health was so entirely restored that I would certainly be able to assume and discharge all the responsibilities and duties of that position. But since my return to Washington, a slight relapse from what seemed established health has constrained me to doubt whether I can venture to attempt this, with entire justice to the Republican Party of New-Jersey, or with perfect safety to myself. I am unwilling, therefore, however gratifying it would be to receive their evidence of the continued confidence of my political friends, to permit them to assume the risk of such a state of health on my part, as might, even temporarily, incapacitate me from the discharge of my duties as their representative. Thus constrained, I have felt bound to state these facts frankly to you, as soon as they were assured to myself, and to request you to make known to my friends and to the party that, full of gratitude for their support and confidence hitherto, I must now, in justice to them and to myself, withdraw my name as a candidate for re-election.

Hoping soon to be able to contribute in a private capacity to the advancement and best interests of the Republican Party, whose principles I hold dear, believe me very truly your friend, ALEX. G. CATTELL.

Hon. EDWARD BETTLE, Senator from Camden County.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Another Declaration From the Tammany Republicans.

The Tammany Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening at the head-quarters, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Mr. JOHN G. GRIDLEY presiding. The time was almost wholly devoted to the passage of anti-Administration resolutions, of which the following are fair samples:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of purging the roll of the names of all persons who, after proper investigation, shall be found to have voted against the regular Republican candidate for member of Assembly at the last State election; also giving said committee power to give notice to parties who may be so charged, to appear and defend themselves from the charges preferred against them.

After much debate pro and con. by Messrs. CONOVER and HASTIE, the former preferring the more open course of condemning before the association in regular session, Messrs. JAMES L. HASTIE, GEORGE VAN NORT, D. D. CONOVER, F. VAN HAGEN and F. FITHIAN were appointed such committee.

Mr. VAN HAGEN presented a resolution, to the effect that the Association take action, and employ counsel to prosecute the Deputy-Sheriffs and those in Federal office in this City believed to be implicated, in the unlawful arrest of Mr. GILMORE, an inspector in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, on the 7th of November last, and his confinement in Ludlow-street Jail until 4 o'clock next day. It was referred to the General Committee, with the request that immediate action be taken upon it.

Third Assembly District Grant Club.

The old members of the Third Assembly Grant Club met last evening at their head-quarters, No. 375 Broome-street, and re-elected ADOLPHUS BORST as President, and the following gentlemen as permanent officers: F. D. CURTISS, GEORGE W. OLMSTEAD, Vice-Presidents; ROBERT MCMANUS, THOS. F. GEARY, Secretaries; JACOB SOUR, Treasurer. They have rented their head-quarters until after the Presidential election, and have passed resolutions in support of Gen. GRANT for renomination, and they will hold monthly meetings the first Thursday of every month.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Boston will have eight Republicans and four Democrats in its new Board of Aldermen.

Lynn, Mass., demands attention. It elected six women on its School Committee on Monday.

Ex-Gov. OGLESBY and Gen. LOGAN are the leading candidates in Illinois for the Senate.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is again complaining that New-England has the chairmanship of too many Senate Committees.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* urges the removal of all political disabilities from participants in the rebellion, on the ground that such a course will best promote the common interests of our reunited country.

Republican economy and retrenchment serve well in Pennsylvania, as is shown by the announcement by Gov. GEARY, that during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870, $1,602,321 of State bonds have been canceled.

The revival of the Usury laws is advocated by a few papers in South Carolina, which think they would be to the advantage of the planters, but the proposition does not meet much favor, apparently.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* calls for an immediate resumption of specie payments, and says Congress can in a thousand ways aid in giving soundness and stability to the currency, which is simply the creature of its own power.

The Chicago *Journal* makes bold to say that State and party considerations unite in making it the bounden duty of the Legislature of Illinois to ignore the owlish counsels of those who would have a premium put upon indolence and mediocrity.

Canada is assured by the Ogdensburg *Journal* that it must abandon its restrictive rules and regulations relating to the fisheries, or our Government will take steps to vindicate its rights and to defend its citizens in the exercise of theirs.

The rights of our fishermen will be protected, says the Auburn *Advertiser*, "peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must. If peaceably," it continues, "Canada may still draw sustenance from the States; if forcibly, then she must care for herself. As her choice is, so shall her fate be."

Ex-Senator CHARLES E. STUART, of Michigan, who has not before been heard from since the Philadelphia Convention, in 1866, has written a letter contending that it is utterly preposterous to suppose the election of Judge SUTHERLAND to Congress is rendered invalid by any provision of the State Constitution.

Yet once more does the Richmond *Enquirer* insist that Virginia politicians must have a voice in the Democratic Party of the country. It expresses the belief that, if Virginian intellect and Virginian purpose can have its proper influence over that organization, the party certainly will not be inferior to what it is, and it may be improved.

The cry that we ought to have more business men in Congress, merely as such, is not echoed by the Detroit *Post*, that paper insisting that it is much more important that we should send intelligent, industrious men of common sense, than that we should make a specialty of any one class, or elect those of any peculiar eminence.

Yesterday's mails brought California expressions of opinion on the President's Message. The San Francisco *Alta* gives the general verdict of the Republican Press when it says that on the whole it may very justly be called an able paper, presenting the usual review clearly and methodically, and opening new questions with much vigor and boldness.

Senator WILSON'S Anti-forcible-assessments bill is approved by the Boston *Advertiser*, but it thinks that a little common sense and a little flexibility of temper would be better than any law, and that the more certain way would be for the political committees to make their rules right in the first place, and then employ men who have the judgment to enforce them with decency and discretion.

The following gentlemen have been named in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa: Judge Baldwin, Gen. G. M. Dodge, John A. Elliott, C. C. Carpenter, Edward Wright, Hiram Price, B. F. Gue, C. W. Slagle, M. V. Burdick, J. B. Grinnell, John Scott, Henry O'Connor, and H. G. Angle. Other names will be published as soon as we can find room.

The anticipated election of Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, to the Senate, as successor of Senator DRAKE, is hailed with pleasure by the New-Haven *Journal*, he being a native of Connecticut, and having in his career done honor to the State. He was a member of Congress for sixteen years previous to the war, and served as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The appointment of Gen. SCHENCK as Minister to England is approved by the Worcester *(Mass.) Spy*, which describes him as a genuine American, endowed with a clear head, a strong will, an abundance of common sense, and a sufficient amount of rugged manhood, who can not possibly become one of the soft, catlike diplomatists, nor be bewildered by the arts of such men.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* thinks it is time that certain Republican journals should cease their spiteful war upon members of the party, and says that it has grown tired of these efforts to rob the Republican Party of its strength by injudicious and unwise attacks on every act of the Administration that such journals in their wisdom think connected with some prominent Republican whom they fear and hate.

The contest for United States Senator, in Illinois, according to the Chicago *Times*, is "hexahedral," also "hexandrian;" but, unhappily, the arrangment is "not that of a hexagon, nor of any other thing that possesses the quality of harmony." By this, the *Times* wishes to let its readers know that, in its belief, there are six candidates for the position, and that the contest for the seat is being vigorously conducted.

The leading Democratic paper in Missouri, the St. Louis *Republican*, has discovered that the contest in the Republican Party—that "between the old and a new dispensation"—is to be fought inside the family, the new-party movement having been abandoned for the present. But it thinks it will end in the failure of the "insurgents," who will ultimately withdraw from a party which they cannot control and will not submit to.

It is said the Democrats of the First District of New-Hampshire will again run Hon. E. A. HIBBARD, of Laconia, for Congress. He is a strong candidate. Ex-Mayor FRANK JONES, of Portsmouth, and JOHN S. H. FRINK, whom the Democrats and many Republicans wished to be appointed Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court last Summer, are also named. Many of Mr. JONES' party friends, however, wish him to be put in nomination for Governor.

THE MURDER OF O'BRIEN.

Trial of Lawrence Sullivan for Killing John O'Brien—Testimony for the Prosecution.

The commencement of another murder trial was witnessed in the Court of General Session yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD. The prisoner, LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, was charged with having killed JOHN O'BRIEN, at No. 1 Whitehall-street, on the 1st of June last. The evidence all pointed to the conclusion that the deceased was killed because he interferred at a quarrel between the accused and his wife. Dr. CUSHMAN testified that death was primarily caused by a stab in the abdomen.

JOHN O'CONNOR, testified: I reside at No. 19 Pearl-street; am the lessee of No. 1 Whitehall-street; was passing there about six o'clock in the evening of June 15, and was called by a woman to make peace between the prisoner and his wife; went upstairs to the second floor, where SULLIVAN'S wife and mother-in-law had a bedroom; they were quiet then; SULLIVAN'S wife said: "See how we are treated by this murdering thief who killed my brother and wants to kill me now;" witness asked SULLIVAN to go out with him; they were going out together, when SULLIVAN'S mother-in-law met them at the door, and struck him twice or three times on the head with a piece of wood; SULLIVAN struck her back with a parasol; witness then ran up the stairs to where O'BRIEN was sitting; O'BRIEN was sitting on the stairs a few steps above the floor on which SULLIVAN'S wife lived; SULLIVAN rushed up, opening a pocket-knife which he had in his hand; he said to O'BRIEN, your name is O'BRIEN; O'BRIEN said yes, then said SULLIVAN, "you ——, I'll kill you anyhow," (with an oath,) and he stabbed him three times.

JULIA BUCKLY, JOHN HOGAN and Mrs. KENNEY were called as witnesses for the prosecution.

Mrs. JOHN O'CONNOR, a sister of the deceased, lived in the building; knew of the difficulty between SULLIVAN and his wife; her brother had been in to dinner on the evening in question; he was looking on at the trouble when she heard him say, "I didn't do anything;" she rushed out of her apartment and ran to where her brother lay; he said, "MARY! MARY! I'm stabbed—I'm stabbed;" she caught SULLIVAN by the collar, and said she would have him arrested; he wanted to break away from her; he had something in one hand, which he changed to the other; when changing it witness saw it was a knife; in trying to break away from her he pulled her down some steps on the stairway; then finding she would not let go, he drew back the hand with the knife in it, and swore some oath he would stab or kill her if she did not let go, at the same time he shook her off, rushed down stairs, and jumping off the stoop, ran off.

The trial was adjourned until today.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The first picture sale of the season is advertised by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL to come off this and to-morrow morning, at No. 37 Nassau-street. The catalogue comprises works by the two Harts, Brown, A. F. Tait, Lang, Bispham, De Haas, Guy, W. T. Richards, David Johnson, Gertz, Caillot, Walraven, and other well-known artists.

The "I. C. S." Club gave their eleventh invitation ball last evening at Irving Hall, which was numerously attended. The toilets of the ladies were rich and most fashionable, contrasting most favorably with any which we have seen this season, while the ladies themselves were the pink of perfection in beauty and loveliness. The Committee spared no exertion in catering for the amusement of all present, who seemed to enjoy the pleasures of the evening very much. Among the ladies present were the Misses Miller, Mrs. Charlotte Brown, Mrs. John Rudman, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Meeks, Mrs. Kelford, Mrs. Gooderson, Mrs. Fellows, Mrs. Sandy, Miss Mullin, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hohns, Miss Kennard, Miss Kate Welton, Mrs. Thomas Sullivan, Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Wetterew.

JULIUS WIESNER, of No. 235 Bleecker-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN yesterday, and made complaint against GEORGE N. MARSHALL, already under arrest for forgery. It appears that a check for $56 on the East River National Bank, drawn by M. D. WARD in favor of F. E. BAILEY, of Bloomingdale, N. J., was deposited in Station F of the Post-office, and never received by the latter. On the 29th ult., MARSHALL called on the present complainant, and making a purchase of $26, received the balance due on the lost check; the indorsement he had forged, as in the case of Mr. LELAND'S $12,000 check. MARSHALL was held for trial on this new charge. How the prisoner obtained the two letters is unexplained.

The New-England Society met at DELMONICO'S, last evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, JOSEPH H. CHOATE; First Vice-President, Elliot C. Cowdin; Second Vice-President, Isaac H. Bailey; Counselors Samuel H. Stebbins, Charles E. Beebe, Wm. Borden and Col. Frank E. Howe; Assistant Counselors Wm. H. Lee, Charles S. Smith, George J. Ward, Daniel F. Appleton, Wm. J. Blodgett, Wm. H. Fogg, Josiah M. Fisk, S. H. Wales; Treasurer, L. B. Wyman; Secretary, S. P. Hubbard. Attorney-General AKERMAN was elected an honorary member of the Society. The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims will be celebrated by the Society, at dinner on Thursday evening next.

Rev. JOHN LORD, LL.D., author of the *Old Roman World*, proposes to deliver in Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, a course of twenty-five lectures on the men and women who, for the last 500 years, are most identified with the progress of society, commencing on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 11½ A. M., and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour. Dr. LORD has devoted twenty-five years to lecturing on history in this country and England, both in colleges and popular institutions; and his present course is said to be a most interesting one. The subject of the first lecture is "Dante," and in it he will trace the rise of modern poetry.

The annual holiday exhibition of the Sunday-school of the First Free Will Baptist Church in Seventeenth-street, took place last evening. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, the exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. JAMES DAVIS, after which the salutatory welcome was delivered in a very graceful style by Miss LENA REED. The rest of the programme was delightful, and all appeared well pleased with the entertainment. Miss ANNIE TANNER presided at the piano, and among those who took part in the exercises were Misses PHEBE REED, MARY MATEAR and ETTIE SNELL, Masters JULIUS RECHT and GEORGE KREWOLF, who acquited themselves creditably.

The ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harlem, Rev. H. G. COREY, pastor, are preparing to open a fair in their new edifice, on Tuesday next, in which they invite the co-operation of the denomination generally.... The fair lately held in Apollo Hall for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home, in Forty-second-street, netted $15,000, and yet so many excellent and valuable articles remained unsold that it is proposed to open a supplemental fair in the institution on Thursday.

Justice HOGAN failed, yesterday, to secure the presence of CARLOS DEL CASTILLA Y LOYZAGO, the Cuban Mission Treasurer, to prefer a complaint against ANTONIO PELLETIER and RESIN J. BENNETT, who were found in possession of $11,000 worth of United States bonds alleged to have been stolen from him. The Magistrate adjourned the case indefinitely, and fixed the bail for the accused at $25,000 each, which they failed to furnish. Later in the day Señor LOYZAGO was reported to be very ill.

The following is a list of officers of Sylvan Chapter No. 188, R. A. M., Harlem, for the ensuing year: A. N. Brockway, High Priest; John D. Thees, King; H. Mason Dikeman, Scribe; Morris D. Myers, Treasurer; Wm. H. Osborn, Secretary; Jas. W. Hazlett, C. of H.; H. F. L. Bunting, P. S.; Ira B. Read, R. A. C.; Theo. A. Peters, M. of 3d V.; Charles Decker, M. of 2d V.; Fred. A. Philips, M. of 1st V.; L. S. King, Organist; John Ormston, Tiler; Henry T. Godet, H. F. L. Bunting, Guernsey Sackett, Trustees.

At the annual meeting of the Columbia Boat Club, held at their Club-house, foot of Christopher-street, Tuesday morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, WM. A. MARTIN; Vice-President, GEO. M. YOUNG; Secretary, HENRY W. HUNT; Treasurer, WM. J. KNIGHT; Captain, CHAS. B. ZACHMAN; Lieutenant, GEORGE M. YOUNG.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an investigation in the case of PATRICK VAUGHAN, alias George Johnson, who died in the Park Hospital on the 28th ult., under very mysterious circumstances. As the Coroner was unable to present any evidence to show how the deceased came to his death-wound, the jury rendered an open verdict and were discharged.

The ball of the Ladies' Aid Society, of the Hahnemann Hospital, takes place at DELMONICO'S this evening, where those seeking tickets may yet obtain them. All indications point to a most brilliant affair, many of our most distinguished citizens having signified their intention of being present.

The sale of the largest invoice of Japanese goods ever imported into the United States is taking place at No. 521 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel Building.) The sale commenced yesterday, and continues today, to-morrow and Saturday, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Some rare articles are in the collection.

Orders for the retaking of the census of this City have been received from Washington by Marshal SHARPE. The latter will immediately appoint assistants to execute the work. He is desirous of having every facility extended them in the discharge of their duty.

Messrs. WILLIAM BLAIKIE, the noted bow oarsman of the Harvard crew of 1868, and SIDNEY DE KAY, formerly of the Union and Cretan Armies, have been appointed to prominent positions at the United States District-Attorney's Office.

A grand concert in aid of the organ fund, in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-street, takes place this evening. Rev. DAVID MITCHELL is the pastor, and E. G. JARDINE, organist and director.

The Controller will, today, pay off City bonds to the amount of $2,354,900, and county bonds to the amount of $1,206,500; also interest on the above to the amount of $125,880 91.

BROOKLYN.

Despite the fact that Brooklyn pays $23 per week for the support of every patient in her hospitals, complaints are being made almost daily by the unfortunates who are compelled to go to these places for treatment, that the behavior of those in charge of them is of the most inhuman character. No later than yesterday a poor fellow named RODERICK MCLENNAN, residing at No. 194 Gold-street, appeared at the reporters' head-quarters and complained of most abusive treatment sustained at the hospitals in Flatbush.

The friends and patrons of the Graham Institution, situated at the corner of Washington and De Kalb avenues, inaugurated a fancy Fair last evening for the benefit of the Institution, in the main room of the building. There were a large number of persons present, most of whom did something toward forwarding the object of the display. There were in all twenty tables covered with tempting articles, spread out before the visitors. Among other curiosities exhibited was the old and well-known tragedy of "Punch and Judy," which was as ever productive of great mirth among the youngsters. The display will end to-night.

At a regular assembly of Brooklyn Council, No. 4, of Royal and Select Masters, held last Tuesday evening at their Council Chamber, Montague Hall, Brooklyn, the following named officers were elected, appointed, and installed for the ensuing year: Henry W. Karn, T. I. Master; Edgar S. Knapp, R. I. Master; Robert Leeds, I. P. C. of the Works; Joseph B. Cowles, C. of Guard; Enoch George, C. of Council; David G. Lloyd, Marshall.

There were but three new cases of small-pox reported at the Health Office yesterday. The opinion of Dr. COCHRAN is that the malady has now been got fairly under control, and will shortly be extirpated.

Coroner WHITEHILL held inquests yesterday on the bodies of two children, named respectively JOHN GREEN and BERNARD E. LAFFERTY, the former of No. 38 Fourth-street, and the latter of Bedford-avenue, near Flushing, both of whom it was found died of wounds received by burning, their clothes having accidentally caught fire while playing around the stoves in their homes. These are six cases of the same character that have happened in the city within the past three weeks.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, before Judge WOODRUFF, Mr. W. C. BARTLETT moved for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOTT, who, notwithstanding he has been pardoned by the President, still lies in the Albany Penitentiary. The argument on the motion will be heard today at 11½.

The collection of the taxes for the present year, which commenced on Monday of this week, is proceeding at the rate of $45,000 per day.

LONG ISLAND.

A subscription paper is being circulated in Flushing for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to present as a testimonial to Mr. J. SOPPLE, the engineer of the train on the Flushing and North-side Railroad which ran into an open draw-bridge Tuesday night. It seems that after the engineer applied the steam brakes, he blew the whistle for "down brakes" actually while the locomotive was sailing into the creek. If the engineer had not stayed manfully by his engine, and risked his own life thereby, there is no doubt but a large number of lives would have been sacrificed.

On Monday night the daughter of JOHN GREGORY, the keeper of the North-side Hotel, Long-Island City, died from an attack of hydrophobia. She was taken sick the latter part of last week, but did not show any symptoms until Monday. None of the family or of her friends had any knowledge of her having been bitten by any animal. The two days preceding her death she experienced terrible agonies, it requiring two men constantly to hold her in bed.

Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, the recently-elected member of Assembly from Queens County, delivered a lecture, last evening, before Black Stump Literary Society, on RIENZI, the Roman Tribune, in which he vividly portrayed, in a series of brilliant verbal tableaus, the extraordinary incidents in the life of that celebrated Italian, and closed by congratulating his audience that Italian freedom and unity, which were RIENZI'S dream, had now been realized in 1870.

The ladies of the Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, Long Island City, are to hold a fair in Smithsonian Hall, at that place, Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings, of this week, to raise money to furnish their new church edifice. The Baptists of New-York and Brooklyn have been invited to help this infant Church.

NEW-JERSEY.

The city financial difficulties again came up in the Jersey City Board of Aldermen last evening. Alderman CLARK announced that $100,000 worth of the city bonds were due on Monday, and that unless the city could pay off the obligation the matter would go to protest. Some hard words were used, and it was charged that interested members of the Board had so manipulated these bonds to put the city in a tight place, in order that they might make money. It was finally ordered to issue new bonds for the amount to be sold, at not less than par, less two per cent.

About midnight Tuesday night a fire broke out in the rooms of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business College on the corner of Broad and Court streets, Newark. The College is situated on the second and third stories of the building, and the books and other property of the institution were destroyed. AARON WARD, Jr., keeps a grocery-store on the first floor, and the stock was very much injured. The entire loss will amount to nearly $15,000, and is only partly insured. The building belongs to BARNET BERTRUM, of Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The sudden death of the man HOFFMAN, alias Flgin, and the possibility of foul play in the matter, continues to create some excitement in Newark. The shoe-maker, FROUNDOUER, who roomed near the deceased, and who some believe was concerned in his death, is locked up in the cells at the Police Station. He made an unsuccessful attempt to escape Tuesday night. The private inquest still goes on, and all kinds of rumors are afloat, but no new facts have been developed.

Passenger trains on the Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road have commenced running. The new line is expected to prove a great accommodation to the people of Totowa and Stony Road, at which latter, and at Rutherford Park, new depots will immediately be built. A second branch road is also to be constructed from Paterson to Montclair, where it will connect with the road to Newark.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. GILMARTIN, wife of THOMAS GILMARTIN, residing at the corner of Madison and Columbia streets, Jersey City, was out hanging the clothes from the wash, the clothing of one of her little children, two years of age, took fire from the stove, and she was so terribly burned that death resulted about 5 o'clock.

The argument in the case of the Erie *vs.* the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was commenced before the New-Jersey Chancery Court yesterday, at Trenton. Hon. ROBERT GILCHRIST, for the Erie, occupied the entire day.

A man named RICHARD WOOD was run over on the Erie Railway, at the Prospect-street street-crossing, Jersey City, last night, and had both legs taken off. His injuries will prove fatal.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Lieut.-Col. Chas. Grover, unassigned, is assigned to duty temporarily as Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service, and will relieve Capt. G. H. Blake, First Cavalry, at Carlisle Barracks. Lieut.-Commander Robby D. Evans has been ordered to ordnance duty at Washington. First Assistant Engineer Robt. Potts has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.—American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and continued flat and dull. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	12½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	91⅝	91¼
Consols for account	92	91⅝	91⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	88¼	88¼	88¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88¼	88⅜	87⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	90¼	90	90⅛
United States 10-40s	87⅜	....	87
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	110⅛	....	110½
Erie Railroad Shares	20	19⅜	19⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Shares	27⅛	....	27⅛

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13.—United States 5-20 bonds, 93⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—11¼ A. M.—COTTON opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. @8⅝d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, all other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 1s. 4d.@11s. 5d. ₱ cental for California White, and 10s. 8d.@10s. 9d. for New Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, all of which were American. Corn, 31s. ₱ quarter for new. Peas, 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork declining.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—TALLOW easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—4½ P. M.—COTTON closed flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅝d. The sales today foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Common Rosin, 4s. Spirits PETROLEUM, 9½d.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 12.—The market for goods and YARNS is steady.

LONDON, Dec. 12—4½ P. M.—TALLOW closed active—quoted at 44s. Refined PETROLEUM flat at 1s. 6¼d. LINSEED-OIL, £28 10s. @£28 15s.

HAMBURG, Dec. 12.—PETROLEUM, 13 marc bancos, 14 schilling.

BREMEN, Dec. 12.—PETROLEUM, 6 thalers 36 groats.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; Superfine Winter, $4 15@4 30; Double Extra Winter, $4 90; Family Winter, $5 10@5 25. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25@1 25. CORN firm for high grades; Mixed, 41c.@44c.; Yellow, 45c.@45½c., in bulk. OATS unchanged. BARLEY dull at 90c. for choice. RYE firm at 75c. HIGH-WINES, 88c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS easier. PORK more doing; sales at $18 75@19. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.; Loose sold at 6c. for shoulders, 9c. for Hams, 9¼c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Clear Rib, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. LARD quiet at 11c. for choice. Hogs lower; sales at @6 90@7 10. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 900 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35. CORN steady; sales of car-lots at 82c. OATS held at 85c. for Western. BARLEY dull; sales 5,00 bushels prime Canada at 99c., and 1,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 05. RYE and PEAS nominal. BUCKWHEAT dull; sales 400 bushels old Canada at 75c. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted. SEED—Timothy firmer; Shorts, $20@21; Shipstuffs, $25@26; Middlings, $30@33 ₱ ton. HIGH-WINES, 92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 60c. to Albany, 30c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $4 00; to New-York, $3 50; to Albany, $2 ₱ ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet at $4 25@4 35. WHEAT active and higher at $1 06¼ cash; during the afternoon active, at $1 06¾ for No. 2. CORN—New firm at 43¼c for No. 2. OATS quiet and steady at 33¼c. @ 33½c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 67c.@67½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 72c. HIGH-WINES, 85½c. @86c. PROVISIONS steady and fairly active. Mess PORK, $18@18 25. LARD, 11½c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $7. Live HOGS active at $5 90@6 25. CATTLE fairly active and firmer. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—WHEAT steady; supply moderate; Amber State and Western, $1 45@1 45; White State and Western, $1 45@1 45; Extra Amber, $1 45@1 51; Diehl, $1 74@1 75. RYE in limited demand; $1 02@1 03 for Western, and $1 05 for State. CORN steady, with ample receipts and moderate demand; Western Mixed, 75c.@76c.; Round Yellow, 76c. @78c. BARLEY unchanged; demand light, and market rules in favor of the buyer; two-rowed State, 70c. @ 80c.; six-rowed do., 83c.@92c.; Canada East, 90c.; Canada West, including Bay Quinte, 95c.@1 12. Nothing done in BARLEY-MALT; Oats made, $1 15; six-rowed do., $1 25; and Canada West do., $1 12@1 40. OATS in moderate request at 40c. @46c. for State and Western.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14c. FLOUR and GRAIN dull and unchanged. Mess PORK dull and nominally $18 75. Live HOGS dull under advices from other markets; sales at $6 20@6 40; receipts, 7,500 head. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices. WHISKY in good demand at full prices; sales at 89c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-16 off. LARD dull and lower; sales at 11¼c. for kettle, 11¼c. for steam. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged. BACON quiet and weak; asking 11c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14c. for Clear Sides.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—TOBACCO active; sales, 64 hhds. at $2@6 60 for common to good Lugs; $6 75@$10 for low to medium Leaf; $34 for medium bright Wrappers. BAGGING quiet. HEMP and FLAX, $27. COTTON dull; Middling,